PALMER
is the only high grade tyre
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 56 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
March				
12th "	Medina ..	12500	.. ..	..
19th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6300	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	.. ..	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
15th "	Sahara-Hind..	11500	.. ..	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	.. ..	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Nagova ..	7000	.. ..	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.. ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
9th March	Nagova ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
4th "	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th "	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
7th March	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
9th "	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder
10th March	Chakla ..	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail
11th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi for Gulf passengers only

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3778	8th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3301	14th Mar.	24th March
Rangoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5848	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru .	S. Yamasaki	4173	30th Mar.	11th April

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Kosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	7th Mar.
Shinkokumaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	9th March	17th March

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY,
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	556	883	420	636
London via Marseilles	630	1,065	486	720
Liverpool	600	900	459	675
London via Marseilles and from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 8,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1889.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
35-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat.
B 25

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Citrania	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6928	Wm. Kelso	14th "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd "
S.S. Elysia.	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employers Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 5,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$12,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Bazaar
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1871.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED CHEAP—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order.
Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED in French family PAYING GUESTS for cool well-furnished rooms, electric light, fans, and modern conveniences, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month, inclusive. MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road 1059

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.
The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
Hyderabad (Deccan). 1030

WANTED EUROPEAN CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS. Salary Rs. 120 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. Only applications from men with good mechanical knowledge or previous experience as Carriage Examiners will be considered. Apply to
CARRIAGE & WAGON
SUPERINTENDENT,
North Western Railway,
1039 Moghalpura (Punjab).

WANTED AT ONCE for Base Medical Depot at Basra COMPOUNDERS and CUTLERS pay Rs. 30 plus 50 per cent batta, plus Field Service concessions which include free rations. Apply personally at MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, Byculla.
F. E. SWINTON,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General,
Indian Medical Service.
Bombay, 6th March, 1916. 3415

WANTED—A full-time LOCAL AUDITOR for the Sukkur Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. Only those, who possess vast experience and knowledge of accounts, need apply. Preference will however be given to one who has passed a recognized examination of Accountancy. Each applicant should specifically mention his educational qualifications, and past experience, and age and nationality, and send copies of his credentials. Applications will be received by the PRESIDENT SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, upto 31st March, 1916. 3408

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—COPYRIGHT of DE MONTE'S EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. For particulars apply:—C. P. D'CUNHA, Solicitor, "Sorab House" Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3406

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinderc, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

TO CLEAR STOCK.—Prior to removal to our New Factory (the largest in Southern India) 73 pairs Tan boxhide tie shoes, bark tanned soles screwed on medium toe and fitting in sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 812—13

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

FOR SALE—40 (forty) New pieces rough wheel-tyres for passenger cars. Inside diameter 785 m/m average weight about 370 lbs. Delivered on board steamer at Bangkok. No reasonable offer refused.
For full particulars etc.—Apply to:—
The MANAGER,
Paknam Railway Co., Ltd.
3373 Bangkok, Siam.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Second and third floors of New Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, airy, commodious, open on three and two sides upto date, with electric light, near tram, train, and Victoria Stand. Rent Rs. 135 and 125. Apply 'S,' 361, Hornby Road. 3397

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance, Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET AT SIMLA—Suites of well furnished comfortable rooms in the splendid 3 storied building known as Royal Hotel with out-houses—Tennis—excellent situation,—about 2 minutes walk from the Railway Station and close to Secretariat Offices etc.
Also the Billiard Room and spacious dining hall (furnished) with kitchen and pantry to any respectable caterer to open a restaurant. Apply to:—
B. N. SEN,
Agent, Nabha Estate, Simla.
The 4th March, 1916. 3409

NOTICES

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office, Forbes Building Home Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March 1916 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of confirming the two Extra Ordinary resolutions passed at the Extra Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th instant.
By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1916. 3413

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings. Particulars as under:—
Press made by Hozett.
Engine maker William Turner.
Boiler made by John Marshal & Co.
21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.
For further particulars apply:—
Agents.—MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
No. 183, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3265

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have from this date dispensed with the services of Mr. Mahomedhusein Hirji (M. H. Hirji), who was in our employ, and we have also revoked the power of attorney given to him by us.
ABDOOLA ALLARUKHIA & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1916. 3411

NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1916, for the supply of spare parts of meters.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.
5 Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.
8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 4th March, 1916. 3414

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARDESIR MANCHERJI KARANJIA, of Bombay has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MADHAVRAO HARI CHIPLONKAR, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim or interest therein or thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, prescriptive, rights, easements, or any other burden on the said property or any part thereof, or restrictive covenant or covenants running with the said land or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed on and after the aforesaid period without having any regard to any claim or claims.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling hous buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2856 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 303, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 3109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 2257 to 2266 and Street No. 436-1 and 2 to 9 and bounded as follows i.e., on the East by the Girgaum Road on the West by the Oart of Mahomedalli bin Mahomed Hussein Rogay on the North by the property of Manchersha Adarji Nalwalla and on the South by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1916.
KHUNDERAO LAUD AND MEHTA,
3410. Purchaser's Attorney

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT KUMBHAR LANE, PARBHADEVI ROAD.
Under instructions from and by the order of the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned four vacant pieces of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Kumbhar Lane, Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bearing with other land Collecor's Old Nos. 175-175 and 739, New Nos. 3800, 3803 and 4680, Old Survey Nos. 523-497 and 497 and New Survey Nos. 1/1814 and 1/1827, viz.:—
FIRST.—All that piece of land known as Khara Tank and admeasuring 4,530 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a public passage and beyond that by plot R I hereafter described, on the West partly by the property of Bhagwandass Murlidhar and partly by that of Thaki widow, on the North by Kumbhar Lane leading to Parbhadevi Road and on the South partly by the property of Thaki widow and partly that of Narandass Kaliandass.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of land shown as Plot Q on the plan containing 611 2/9 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Khimji, on the West by Khumbhar Lane, on the North by the property of Framroze B. Badshaw and on the South by Plot R hereafter described.
THIRDLY.—All that piece of land shown as Plot R on the plan and containing 664 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Khimji, on the West by Kumbhar Lane, on the North by Plot Q above described and on the South by Plot R I hereafter described.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land shown as Plot R I on the plan and containing 896 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Khimji, on the West by Kumbhar Lane, on the North by Plot R above described and on the South by a passage and beyond that by Khera Tank first above described.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan of the above plots, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Runchoddass, Attorneys for Bai Fatmabai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of the late Hajee Ali Mahomed Ismail under the power given to her by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 17th February 1916 and with the consent given to her by the mortgagees of the said property, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 90, New No. 4928, Old Survey No. 1397 and New Survey No. 9463, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A. Ward No. 1133 and Street Nos. 54-56 all which premises are situated at Meadows Street within the Fort of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by and abutting on the said Meadows Street, on or towards the West and North by the property formerly belonging to the estate of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1st Bart., but now to Aga Gain Ul Abedin Shiraji and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Merwanji Mancherji but now to Motlibai, daughter of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the estate of the said Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail deceased.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)
Auction Sale of High Class and specially made-to-order Household Furniture by Messrs. A Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts and other good makers, rich Indian handwork carved drawing room centre tables, rich carved Jardineers, and Music stand specially made for London rich sweet toned Ebonized solid iron framed full compassed grand cottage piano, by the well-known makers Julius, Bluthner Leipzig specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., English Cabinet Hornless Gramaphone with selected records, etc., etc.
On THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (where the furniture has been arranged for Aucion Sale) the very valuable, specially selected and made to order solid blackwood and artistic furniture by Messrs. A. Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts, such as dining table, dining chairs by John Roberts, mirrored sideboards and dinner waggons, blackwood artistic latest design drawing room suites, rich artistic cabinet, office table in 3 pieces, drawing room teapoys, rich Indian hand work carved centre tables, jardineers, carved music stands, rich carpets, rich old porclean China jars, sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed, full compassed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers Messrs. Julius Bluthner Leipzig, specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., English oakwood, hornless cabinet gramophone, English musical box, English almirahs, clothes and gown presses by Roberts, Dressing chest of drawers, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Messrs. Evans Fraser, childs baba cots, mirrored hatstands by John Roberts, marble topped dressing and washing tables Freemason chest, American hand sewing machine, rich Queen Anne pattern, English plated tea set, rich plated vegetable trifold and Luncheon, dishes, by Mappin and Webb electric oscillating table fan, electric table lamps, ice box and door curtains, rich platedware, glassware and porcelainware, English camera lenses, etc., etc. The property of R. Stuart Esq., Manager of the Shipping Department of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., including that of F. D. Baker of Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., as well as the property of an European Lady (removed from Lonavla).
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March 1916.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B 26

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
To-night Charni Road.
THE NEW
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
An entirely novel series of films dealing with problems never before portrayed in moving pictures.
ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST AND BEST SERIAL YET PRODUCED.
ALSO

TINY JIM AND HIS SISTER. Colored.	EXPLORING EPHRIAM'S EXPLOITS. Cartoon.	PATHE'S GAZETTE Latest.	TERRIBLY STUCK UP Comic.

LADIES! 100 'ELAINE" Hats to be given away absolutely free. Please write for one to Messrs. Pathe Freres.
Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
INSTANT SUCCESS OF ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME.
Splendid 5-reel Gold-Rooster Comedy,
"THE GALLOPER."
A famous New York war correspondent is sent to Turkey to report the war for his newspaper. He is followed by his divorced wife, whose attentions are so unwelcome that THE GALLOPER gets another man to do his work. The ludicrous position that this leads both men into must be seen to be appreciated. Inspite of all the misfortunes several happy couples are formed in the end and all concerned are delighted with their lot.
"WIFFLES' PRESENT."
Our old favourite gives his wife a purse as a present. She loses it. To appease her he buys another. The first one is returned and during a quarrel two street musicians bolt with both purses and the money in them.
"AN AWFUL ALTERNATIVE".
A man becomes enamoured of his friend's wife but he is forced by the husband either to marry the cook or be sued for breach of promise!
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST WAR WORKER
Elephant does work of 10 horses in munitions factory. (Those unbelievers of elephant's strength must not miss seeing this.)
IN SALONICA.
(1) General Sir Bryan Mahon with General Sarrail.
(2) Miles of Barbed wire on the way to the Front.
(3) Greek peasants transporting our Army supplies.
King Constantine holds review in Athens.
Our Blinded Heroes at St. Dunstan's Hostel.
Intercession Service at Southwark Cathedral.
Funeral of a Crimean Hero who rode in the Charge of the Light Brigade.
Any one who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the show will be given a handsome present. Nobody has won it yet.
Persons desirous of learning the arts of criminals will abstain from attending Royal Opera House, because they will be disappointed.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Only five performances! Only five performances!
THE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
PATRONIZED BY
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.
Will perform in Marathi five performances only.
AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,
Enroute to Belgaum.
Saturday, 11th March 1916.
AT 8-30 P. M.
The ever Popular Comedy.
'MANAPAMAN'
Sunday, 12th March, 1916.
AT 3 P. M.
The Masterpiece Play.
'SHARADA'
The opening performances
No repetition of plays this time.
Admission fees Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1, As. 12 & 8.
The Tickets may be had at Mandali's residence in Cooper's Buildings, next London Hotel, from Wednesday, 8th March 1916.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)
Admission Annas 4.

SHOWING THIS WEEK:
SIXTH INSALMENT 7,000 FEET.
UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE BROKEN COIN
CASH PRIZES Rs. 1,000.
Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-45, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15 Last Show 11-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
will present
On Wednesday, 8th March, 1916,
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)
MOOK-NAYAK
On Saturday, 11th March, 1916,
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)
DAMBHA-SPHOTA
(Imposters exposed)
On Sunday, 12th March, 1916,
At 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Urdu Sangit Drama.
TAJEWAPHA

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approving security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

Varieties of Choicest well-known
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PERFUMERY SOAPS
Toilette Requisites at Moderate Prices.
Up-country Orders by V.P.P.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire escapes, Gate Railings, etc.,
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.
GOLPITHA BOMBAY NO. 4.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D. 21

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,, Sales of East Indian	..	..
,, Imports	..	13,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.83—1
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.70 Unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 4th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	7.62	—2
Mar.-April	7.62	
April-May	7.60	
May-June	7.59	
June-July	7.56	
July-Aug	7.54	
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	—1
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	
Oct.-Nov.	7.34	
Nov.-Dec.	7.30	
Dec.-Jan.	7.27	
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	
Feb.-March	7.27	Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

M G Bengal Good	..	5.75
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.90
,, ,, Fine ..	..	6.05
M G Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.19
,, ,, Fully Good	..	6.33
,, ,, Fine ..	..	6.48
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.20
,, ,, ,, Fine	..	6.50
M.G. Broach, Good..	..	7.45
,, ,, Fully Good	..	7.60
,, ,, Fine ..	..	7.75
,, Scinde Good	..	5.70
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.85
,, ,, Fine	..	6.00

Unchgd.

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	11.55—8
May	11.72—9
July	11.85—9

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 4th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York May	11.63+8
Futures at New York July	11.82+7
Spot Cotton at New York	11.55—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.25+12
Futures at New Orleans May	11.40+12
,, ,, July	11.65+11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅜
Demond Bills	4.76-40
Silver Commercial Bars	56½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot		
Closing Tone of Silver:—		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½	Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½	
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5⅝	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
,, 7 day market loans	4½	
Consols 2½%	57¼—⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal unchgd	54½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan unchgd	80½	
Government Securities 3% unchgd	69½	
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. unchgd.	28.03	

WAR LOANS.

London, March 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87⅝—¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½—⅜

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar. 4th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 2,50,000 } @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 3,00,000 }

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Mar. 4th.

WHEAT.

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb. Mar. Sellers, 69/6

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian } February
Victorian } Sailer 68/6
New South Wales }

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb-Mar Sellers. 81/6

Toria Rapeseed.—Mar. 72

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April Buyers 75

Linseed Calcutta March-April Buyers. 81

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cotton seed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Buyers £13-15-6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

March-April	18/9
August-October	18

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi

March-April	18/10½
August-October	18/11½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

March-April	20/9
August-October	19/9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April 20/10½

August-October 19/10½

Tone of Sugar—Idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure March-April Sellers. 3/2½

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 3/8½

London, Mar. 3rd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutto Mar.-April Paid 80/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

March-April	18/9
August-October	18

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi

March-April	18/10½
August-October	18/11½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

Mar.-April	20/9
Aug.-Oct.	19/9

Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi Mar.-April. 20/10½

Aug.-Oct. 19/10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 6.

The market to-day has ruled steady with Broach at about 28½.

Some business has been reported in transfers of March Akolas to May but otherwise nothing of importance has been done.

Ready Cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, 215/6.
Fine Akolas 256/7.
Good Broach 284.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths			Rise	F.G. Good	Delivery
M G. Broach	..	..	284/5 ..	284	Apr. 1916
M G. Bengals	..	..	.. 272	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Broach	..	..	226/7 216	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	217 ..	..	,,
M. G Khandesh	..	..	242 229	..	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat			273 ..	..	,,
M. G Nagpore	..	..	273 ..	..	,,
M G Akola Khgm,	..		267 ..	..	,,
Do.	..	..	261/2 ..	..	May" 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam			.. ..	..	,,
M G. Broach	..	..	282 ..	..	Mar. 1916
H G. Westerns	..	..	.. ..	278	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	.. ..	288	,,
H. G. Miraj	..	..	.. ..	316	,,
H G. Compta	..	..	.. ..	310	,,
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar			.. ..	313	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

6th March 1916.

Rates are unchanged from the 4th instant.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th March 1916:—

Cotton	13,062 Bales.
Wheat	2,960 cwts.
Linseed	3,492 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,897 ,,
Ginjellyseed	5,484 ,,
Poppyseed	104 ,,
Groundnuts	6,762 ,,
Castorseed	13,186 ,,
Rice	1,243 ,,
Myrabollams	4,271 ,,
Cottonseed	14,639 ,,
Mowraseed	22 ,,
Gram	1,301 ,,
Joowar	5,362 ,,
Barley	2,783 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 6th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi			
70-30	46 0 0	6 10 6	
Wheat, White Cawnpore			
70-30	45 8 0	6 10 0	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 9 6	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 12 0	7 2 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 13 0	8 3 0	
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 13 0	8 3 0	
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 9 0	7 15 0	
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 8 0	....	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 8 0	....	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	42 8 0	....	
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....	
Poppyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 12 0	
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....	
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0	
Forward.	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat April-May	.. 6 5 9		
Linseed May ..	.. 8 4 6		

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May .... Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. April.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. April.
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141.
Do. Shanghai	192½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3-0
Australian do.	25-11-0
Bombay do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
Enlish Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	18-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 6.

The Cotton Mill Share opened under considerable excitement to-day and a big rise was recorded in some shares.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares also considerably moved up but before close a setback of about Rs. 10 was registered.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids closed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 457½ improved to Rs. 467½ but closed at Rs. 462½.

A big rise of about Rs. 50 was registered in Standards Mill shares. In the morning business was done at Rs. 1,105 suddenly jumped to Rs. 1,157½ but closed at Rs. 1,150.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,337½ to Rs. 1,375.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 2,135, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,590, Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 862½, Currimbhai to Rs. 272½, Crescent to Rs. 120 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 165.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 890.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 243 closed at Rs. 241.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed from the prices varying from Rs. 136 to Rs. 138. Deferred opened at Rs. 425 touched Rs. 450, but closed at Rs. 437½ (sellers.)

Alcock and Ashdown Co. shares moved up to Rs. 475.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 572½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 84.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 95.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	61 X.D.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,620
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,625
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	6%	65 X.D.
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs 35	50	..	5%	19½
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5%	59
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	50½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	862½
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg...	500	Nil.	..	165
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	730
Bombay United	250	..	10	465
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	207½
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	2,135
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	460
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	420
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	..	30	1,400
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	120
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	250
David	250	do.	20	487½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	197½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress	500	..	Nil.	100
Esplanade	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	465
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,180
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	242½
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	50 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,390
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	165
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	700
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	282½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	150
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	55	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	660
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,310
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	45	1,375
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,950
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	Nil.	102½
New Citycl Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	990
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	155
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	400
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	360
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,150
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	215
Swadeshi	500	May-Oct.	45	1,500
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	352½
{ P	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370 X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs. 15%	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co..	100	Oct.-May	5	475
All-India U. Co. Rs. 20	100	August.	Nil.	4
Bamanlkua	5	..	Nil.	5
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June ..	7	83
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..	34
Bri. Burma Pat ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Buna T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15 Hyr.	885
B. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	X.D 166
and T. Co. Ltd. { O	£10	July.	6%	240
Bombay Ice Mfg.,	500	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	..	755
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	223½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	250
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	1	31½
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	145
Empire of I. Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	380
The Eastern { Ltd.	£1	Nil.	Nil.	{1sh. O.
Chemical Co. { D2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	{prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	..	Nil.	110
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Nil.	307½
{ D	40	..	Nil.	116
{ P	100	..	Nil.	116½
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs.	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { Old 10	100	Dec.-July.	7%	105
{ O. New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	152
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	..	70
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	168
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Mareland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	480
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 4	50
Port Canning Co ..	1,000	Sept.	40	755
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	23½
Sirdar Carbone Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soonday & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	136
Co. { P	30	&	Nil.	437½
Tata Hydro Elec. { O	150	June	6%	160
{ P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,145 X.D.
,, ,, Deb.	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,130
Tata Hydro Com. P.S.	1,000	April Oct.	51%	5% prem 192
Thacker & Co. ..		May	25%	133
Telephone Co. ..		..	Rs. 4	
Treacher & Co. ..		July	Nil.	425 X.D.
B—Buyer	Nom-	Nominal prices.		
CD—Cum divide		XD—Ex.d		ividend.

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500 nom 05
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	26	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton Jumna Bldg. & P.Co Ltd. ..	125	Oct. ..	6½	121½
Khangaum	1,000	..	7%	700
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahuva	125	..	7½	106
Mercantile	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Manmar Mfg. ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
New East Indian ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New Mofussil Co., ..	5,000	Sept.	40	790
New Berar	400	Nov.	50	315
New Prince of Wales .	500	Oct.	25	490
Sind	500	do.	40	655
Surat City	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld.	200	Oct.	18	235
Vardwan, G.P. ..	500	Sept.	20	495
	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	124
Amritsar Patti Rly..	100	do.	9%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	do.	8%	625 X.D.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4%	114½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	108 X.D.
*Gujerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	98
Hoshangabad Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	114
*Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	86
*Pachora Jamur Rly Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	4%	41
*Sara Sirajganj Ry Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	96
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	103
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	165
Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	527½
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	1 .. 10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 5.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

March 6.

Polglass Castle	Jones	Alexandria
City of Paris	Miller	Newport

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 6.

Rydall Hall	Manship	Karachi
Koweit	Wilson	Mauritius
Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool
Colaba	Goss	Karachi

The following steamer received port clearance on Monday:—

Steamer	Tosan Maru	for	Kobe

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Monday:—

Steamer	Polglass Castle	for	Liverpool
,,	Kinnaman Maru (to arrive)	for	Kobe

S. S. Polglass Castle:—The s. s. Polglass Castle, 2,968 tons, Captain W. Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 21st February in ballast.

S. S. City of Paris:—The s. s. City of Paris, 5,919 tons, Captain S. Miller, arrived in Bombay harbour one Monday from New Port which port she left on the 10th February with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The s. s. Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. G. Goss sailed on Monday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain Osborne, sailed on Monday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The s. s. Tosan Maru, 2,841 tons Captain Y. Nakano, will sail today for Kobe and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Yeboshi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 5th inst.

S. S. Haru Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Haru Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 4th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 6th inst.

S. S. Shin Koku Maru:—The O. S. K. Steamer Shinkoku Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 4th instant.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line s. s. Olympit (outward bound) passed Perim on the 4th and is due here on the morning of the 11th instant.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. & O. Company's English Mail Steamer Sardinia which should have left Bombay on Sunday afternoon, sailed at about 3 a.m. for London on Monday. Her late departure is due to the Calcutta mail train having arrived here about 11 hours late owing to a goods train having been derailed on the E. I. Railway.

Monday, 6th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Siracusa.....Roplino....Italian Mail S. N. Co
C. & R. Millpool.....Thomas....F. F. Campbell & Co
F. Blackpeargate.....Willis.....W. & A. G. & Co
G. Sardar.....Week's.....P. G. S. N. Co
H. Tosan Maru.....Nakano.....N. Y. Kaisha
K. Fruiton.....W. & A. G. & Co
M. Bahrein.....Bonnett.....T. M. & Co
N. Corinth.....Reed.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani.....B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati.....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tycho.....Williams.....J. F. & Co
6 Chakla.....Allen.....M.M. & Co
7 Palamcotta.....Downing.....M. M. & Co
8 Kirkwood.....Harrison.....L. Druyfus & Co
15 Zayani.....Ookeri.....H. S. Shoostri

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nagoya.....Garwood.....P. & O. Co
3 Castalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co
Chakla.....M. M. & Co
City of Paris.....Miller.....K. N. & Co
Polglass Castle.....Jones.....
Salsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. Co
Tokei Maru.....Sato.....T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 386 bales wool, D. Kooridanmall; 47 bales wool, J. Rajmall; 41 bales wool, Aba and E. H. Mahomed; 34 bales goat hair, Aba and E. H. Mahomed; 100 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 155 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 bales wool, K. Dhurdindas; 101 bales wool, R. Hurichand; 331 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 27 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 78 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 265 casks castor oil, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 drum castor oil, Cox's Shipping Agency;; 125 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 89 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 48 bales wool, C. Ramsooroop.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia (s) 76 bales goat skins with wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 86 bales sheep skins without wool, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 8,878 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Co.; 799 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 299 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 4 casks Indian chutney, H. P. Setna and Co.

FOR HULL.

Millpool (s) 887 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 434 cwts. castor seed, R. Purshotum; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

Tycho (s) 16,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 5,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 9,760 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Corinth (s) 600 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 9,997 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 10,000 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

Blackfrairgate (s) 7,998 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 3,501 cwts. rgoundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Siracussa (s) 47 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Frinton (s) 8,000 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,000 linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 357 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton twist, I. David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 108 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 408 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 45 cwts. sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co.; 1 cwt. genda horns, S. Vazir.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 2,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 448 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranes and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 724 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 852 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cottou, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cottou, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 6.

S. S. Nagoya from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—6,749 casks cement, 50 cases paper, 5 cases virol, 6 cases chloroform, 10 cases cod liver oil, 2 cases ozone, 13 cases ammonia, 12 cases gripe water, 24 cases disinfectant, 11 c

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 9.

Public Lecture on "Popular Control in Indian Finance" by Prof. V. G. Kale, Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 13.

Teachers' Association of Bombay: Lecture by Mr. J. D. Bharda on "A Long Venerated Educational Idol and Recent Attempts to Shatter it." St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Mar. 7.

33. Clothing.—No. clothing or equipment will be issued from Quarter-Master's Stores during March.

61. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday, March 7th, Cadets "K" Coy.
Wednesday, March 8th, Cadets "L" Coy.
Thursday, March 9th, Adults (any Company).

Train 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

48. Separation Allowances.—Dependents of Soldiers enlisted from this Corps and serving out of India on 29th February, 1916, must submit claims for Separation Allowances to this Office for disposal by the 15th March, 1916, Claims submitted after that date will not receive any consideration.

50. Cadet Parade.—The Cadet Battalion will parade on Saturday, Mrch 11th, at time and place to be notified later, for Field Training in the vicinity of Ghat Kopar.

52. Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

MONDAYS.

1. Parades for the period ending 14th March.

"F" Coy. parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"C" "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Company Signalling Class, at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

'J' Company Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

TUESDAY.

"A" Company signallers will parade at 7-30 a.m. at the Town Custom House.

"G" Company at 7-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"G" Company Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, 3 men from Sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

'D" Company at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.

"C" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp. All members are expected to attend.

"J" Company,—Route March Fall in at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order (kilts). The Band will parade with instruments.

WEDNESDAY.

"C," "D," "E" and "F" Companys Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

"E" (Cyclist) Company will parade at Headquarters, at 6-30 p.m. once a week until further notice.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Company at 6-15 p.m., at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress. Drill Order, helmets, rifles, etc.

"G" Company at 7-15 a.m., at the Gymkhana.

FRIDAY.

"A" Company Signallers will parade at 7-30 a.m., at the Town Customs House.

"J" Company Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"G" and "E" Companys Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Company parade at 7 a.m. Company drill at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend.

"C," "D" and "F" Companys Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Company Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"J" Company.—Company parade No. 1 and 2 sections at 7-15 a.m. and No. 3 and 4 sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order, shorts.

SATURDAYS.

"G" Company Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. and the Bandstand Cooperage.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

RIFLE MEETING.

There will be individual and team competitions for 1st Class Shots only at the rifle range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday March 12th. Train leaves 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus. Rifles will be taken out from Headquarters. Teams will consist of 4 (any rank) provided all belong to the same company and all have qualified as 1st Class Shots during the current season. For further details see Notice posted on Battalion Notice Board.

Results of Marksmens Competitions held at Ghat Kopar March 5th:—

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

Pereira, F. A. "C" Coy. 33 Points.
Robinson, A. E. "J" Coy. 29 Points.
Andeen, J. "H" Coy. 29 Points.
Reith, A. M. "J" Coy. 27 Points.
Hagem, B., "B" Coy. 25 Points.
Lt.-Col. Cadell, P. R. 24 Points.
Windsor, V. "F" Coy. 23 Points.
Phillips, C. W. "C" Coy. 23 Points.
Williamson, H. L. "C" Coy. 21 Points.
48 Competed.

TEAM COMPETITION.

1st "G" Coy.
2nd "C" Coy.
3rd "J" Coy. A Team.
4th "F" Coy.
5th "J" Coy. B Team.
8 Teams competed.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battaion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Old Comrades" ..... Teike.
Overture—Light Cavalry ..... Suppe.
Valse—September ..... Godwin.
Selection—Faust ..... Gounod.
Serenade—Osolemio ..... Di Capera.
Selection—The Push Go ..... Darewski.
Patrol—Siamese ..... Lincke.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V.M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Khyber with the homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Sunday the 5th instant.

ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION RESULT.

Out of the six candidates who appeared for the Advocate's Examination of the Bombay High Court none is declared to have passed the examination.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held in the St. Xavier's College on Monday 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. J. D. Bharda, will give an address on "A Long Venerated Educational Idol and Recent Attempts to shatter it."

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Tulsibai, a Hindu woman aged about 70, living in Mahim Bazar, while carrying a kerosine lamp in her hand fell down, as her foot slipped. She was burnt all over the body and she succumbed to the injuries yesterday morning.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERA IVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust this evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when a public lecture will be delivered on "Housing Problems in India" by Mr. A. E. Mirams, Cunsulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay.

BANKURA FAMINE FUND.

Mr. P. N. Menon of Honawar, writes to say that out of Rs. 155-12-6 collected by himself and other volunteers in and about Honawar, in aid of the Bankura Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 150-8-10 have been sent already to Dr. D. N. Maitra, Hon. Secretary of the Bengal Social Service League, who has very gratefully acknowledged the same.

CREW OF HOSPITALSHIP SUNBEAM ENTERTAINED.

The crew of the Sunbeam, Lord Brassey's yacht and now a Hospittalship, were entertained, by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, at tea at Government House yesterday afternoon.

Lady Willingdon paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the work circles of the Women's Branch of War Fund. Thence she proceeded to Dongri to Mr. Dehdasti's bungalow and afterwards to the Frere Fletcher School. She also paid a visit to the Yacht Club Circle.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 21 attacks and 19 deaths from plague on Sunday. Worli reported four attacks and four deaths, Middle and Lower Colaba, Byculla, Parel, and Sion two attacks and two deaths each, Mandvi two attacks and one death, Umarkhadi Market, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum and Mazagon one attack and one death each, Tarwadi one death and one attack and the Maratha Hospital five deaths. There were 30 attacks and 16 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 116, against 77 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 111 of 1914. Of the 2,624 rats found on Saturday, 137 were infected.

A FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Bombay, a Fresh Air Excursion for school children was arranged on Sunday last. About 100 children belonging to the New English School, Daiwadnya Association and Mr. Pawaskar's classes were taken to the Kanery Caves. In the morning after taking tea the boys were taken round the caves for some time. After dinner they again went round for a stroll and returned home via Borivli in the evening. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersi has kindly promised to bear the expenses for the excursion for which the League is very thankful to him.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following fresh contribution are announced by the Honorary Secretaries:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 41,87,049-3-8; Subscription from Belgaum Branch, Rs. 60,000; Subscription from the Chief of Manavadar State, Rs. 20,000; Subscription from East Khandesh (23rd Instalment), Rs. 12,009-4-6; Subscription from Sindh Branch (23rd Instalment), Rs. 5,000; Subscription from East Khandesh (22nd Instalment), Rs. 4,600; Subscription from Mahikanta Sadra, Rs. 217-8; Subscription from Bombay Postal Circle, Rs. 168-7-6; Subscription from Mamlatdar of Kalol, Rs. 108; Subscription from Thana District (26th Instalment), Rs. 99-8; Subscription from People of Porebunder State, Rs. 63-12; Subscription from "M. B. T.", Rs. 50; Subscription from "R. G. G." (for March), Rs. 50; Subscription from Rao Saheb Atmaram, Harakchand of Jalgaon, Rs. 37.8; Subscription from Treasury Officer Nasik, Rs. 30; Subscription from G. S. Wilson Esq., Rs. 15; and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 3; Total Rs. 42,89,501-3-8.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BARODA FREEMASON.

Mr. Naoroji Nasserwanji Chinoy, of Baroda, expired last Sunday at his own residence at an advanced age of 73. He was a keen freemason and held a very high rank in the District Grand Lodge of Bombay. He was also one of the founders of the Baroda Lodge. The late Mr. Chinoy was a retired railway official. Rising from the lowest grade of railway service he had attained to the rank of Traffic Superintendentship when he retired. He was an influential citizen of Baroda and his funeral was largely attended by Parsis and the members of other communities. Mr. Chinoy leaves behind him a large family and many friends to mourn his loss.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B 19

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

NON-JOINDER OF PARTIES.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

KISAN EKNATH GUJARATHI v. MAGAN RANGANATH PATODKAR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. K. H. Kirkire, First Class Sub-Judge with appellate powers at Nasik. The plaintiff-appellant brought a suit to recover the money due on a mortgage passed to his father in 1881. There were eleven properties comprised in the mortgage subsequent to the filing of the plaint he struck off the names of two of the defendants that had been described by him as the heirs of the mortgagor. The other defendants were purchasers and mortgagees of the properties in suit. The plaintiff relinquished his claim against two out of the eleven properties comprised in the mortgage. The Court of first instance found that the two defendants whose names were struck off were necessary parties that the plaintiff could not capriciously give up his rights against some only out of the properties mortgaged and that the mortgage sued on was fully satisfied. The Court of first instance therefore dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

On appeal by the plaintiff, the lower appellate court, without going into the questions of fact, held that the two defendants whose names were struck off were necessary parties, that the non-joinder of the two defendants was a defect that was fatal to the suit and that therefore, under order 34 rule 1 of the Civil Procedure Code plaintiff's suit must be dismissed.

In second appeal, it was contended for the plaintiff-appellant that order 34 rule 1 was subject to order 1 rule 9 of the Civil Procedure Code and that the plaintiff's suit should not have been dismissed for mere non-joinder of parties.

Their Lordships set aside the decree of the lower appellate court, ordered that the two defendants be brought on the record and remanded the case to the lower appellate court for decision on the merits.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the appellant-plaintiff.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the respondents-defendants.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

38-15-209-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Navivahu, widow, v. Ladkabai, widow and anr, Jehangir G & B, Part Heard.

57-15-1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Co, v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liqn), & anr, Matu J & M.

Ins Ct No. 367-14 and 61-15 and in Re Tullockchand Javerchand and Sha an insolvent, Crawford B & Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld, v. Tullockchand Javerchand Sha, N C Dalal.

C C 64-15-290-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Ramprasad, a firm, v. Dewji Heerji, a firm, Captain & V.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co.

68-15-196-15.—Shroff D & D, Lilladhar Jivraj and anr, v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

69-15-108-15.—Mulla & M, Khatizabai, v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoolakhan, Captain & V.

70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchhordas Vallabhai, v. Chunilal Jivandas, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

S C 83-15-1158-15.—Daphtary F. & D, R K Moteshaw & Co, a firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

11-15.—Mehta D and L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte & anr Daphtary F and D, Part Heard.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.
Long Cause.

1165-15.—Jeh S M & H, Fatmabai, widow, v. Karimbhai Thaverbhai & ors, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Part Heard, 21-2-16.
Commercial Cause.

1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Hiralal & Co, Madh & Co.
Long Causes.

1510-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Mohanlal Monji Vora, v. Jethmal Narrandas, Edg G W & Co.

978-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Sarupchand, v. Ramdhandas Ramratan, Mer K & Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody, & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

554-15.—Ard H & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co, Ld, in Liqn, & ors, Payne & Co, Bh K & G.

1219-15—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji, v. F C Rustomji, & anr, Mer K & Co.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prarde Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshavram Gangadhar alias, C H & Co, Malvi H M & R.

1106-15.—Captain & V, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. J Perojsha & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

364-15.—Jeh S M & H, Shivji Ludha, & ors, v. Gorbai, Motichand & D.

807-15.—Jam R & D, Padamsey Meghji, v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph E D.

408-15.—Sm B & Co, Luxmibai, widow, v. Krishnabai alias Yemnabai, & anr, Judah & S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Further directions and costs on Acting Commr's Report.

1168-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Giovani Gorio, v. Valabhdas Kalianji, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Mans H M & Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latif bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

769-15.—Mulji & Th, Kissondas Ganshamdas, v. Laljibhai Tulsidas, Payne & Co, Part Heard.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Es.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

819-14.—Dikshit Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovevrvahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co,

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

36-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhollaji Sakalchand & Co, a firm, v. Tarmahomed Hasham, & anr.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

695-15.—Little & Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, v. Gopaldas Tricumji.

39-16.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Look Jassim bin Abdul Wahab, Bhai K & Gir.

91-16.—Merwanji K & Co, Bai Aimai, widow, v. Bai Kamlabai, widow & anr.

97-16.—Manecklal & Co, Harichand Rupchand, & anr, v. Mukundnath Krishnanath Khote & anr.

98-16.—Manecklal & Co, Harichand Rupchand, v. Dayanath Krishnanath Khote, & ors.

116-16.—Vachha & Co, Mahomed Jusub alias Joosub Hasham, v. Abdul Sakur Haji Cassam, & ors, Payne & Co.

150-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Thakorelal Hiralal Vakil, Edgelow G W & Co.

160-16.—Matubhai J & M, Matubhai Kasanbhai & anr, v. Thakorilal Hiralal Vakil, Edgelow G W & Co.

164-16.—Little & Co, Abubucker Abdul Rehman, v. Abdul Latiff Shaik.

192-16.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Shamji Bhanji & Co, a firm, v. V P Manicka Vasaga Nadar.
For Dismissal Under Rule 186.

132-16.—Mans H M & Co, Khetsing Lakhmidas Rowji & ors, v. Vassanji Nursi.
Undefended New Long Cause.

1384-15.—In Person, Samji Moorji, v. Dewji Ladha & ors.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai widow & ors, Bhimji & Co, Part Heard.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

959-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza, v. Pascoal Salvadar Nunis, Mulla & M.

S C CT 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden and ors, v. Bai Samaratbai, widow, Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M, Bai Samaratbai, widow, v. Kaikhushru Behramji Mehta and ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak GBeig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

821-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1070-15.—Nadirshaw & D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Lote, Smetham B and Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhanji, Wadia G and Co.

698-15.—Madhowji K & Co, Multanchand Basdevdas, a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavaya N & Co.

368-15.—Daph F & D, Karsondas Dharamsey, v. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Ragh K & Co.

22-16.—G B Pandya, Salebhoy Mahomedally, a firm, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassumji, N C Dalal.

934-15.—Mulla & M, Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Patell, v. Cooverbai, widow, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

756-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hussanally Suhlemanji Payne & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 4-16.—In Person, Helen Priddle, v. George Alfred Priddle.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

CASE AGAINST MRS. DRUMMOND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

At the High Court Sessions to-day before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury, Mrs. Jean Stewart Drummond was charged with an attempt at murder and causing grievous hurt to David Donaldson by shooting him.

Donaldson was employed in a jute mill at Jagatdal near Barrackpur. He was on intimate terms with the accused. On the morning of the 5th November Mr. Graham, the mill manager, asked Donaldson to sever all connection with the accused. Donaldson returned to her the ring she had given him. At night the accused came to Donaldson's room and had a long conversation with him. At one in the morning she left and Donaldson fell asleep. Shortly after, it was alleged, she shot Donaldson and attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself.

After the case was opened by the Standing Counsel, Donaldson was examined.

TAKING OVER OF THE VICEROYALTY.

PROCEDURE AT BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

It is understood that the procedure in connection with the taking over of the Viceroyalty by Lord Chelmsford at Bombay next month will be similar to that observed when Lord Minto relieved Lord Curzon.

The Commander-in-Chief and all the ordinary Executive Members of the Viceroy's Council will be present, also the Political Secretary and the Home Secretary, the latter reading the proclamation of the incoming Viceroy in the Bombay Secretariat Council Chamber.

Mr. Maffey proceeds by the Caledonia to meet Lord Chelmsford at Aden.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C 19

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHEQUE.

HELP FOR BOGUS INSTITUTIONS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Police Court, Inspector Raghunathrao of the C.I.D. charged a Hindu resident of Dadar, Raoji Ramji Gangnaik, with forging a cheque for Rs. 2,385, drawn on the Bank of India, and bearing the signature of Mr. Madhavadas Gokuldas Pasta, who has an account in that Bank.

The prosecution alleged that the accused Gangnaik was concerned in the forging of the cheque and that he was trying to cheat the public by collecting subscriptions from them for three charitable institutions, which were not in existence namely (1) Practical Training Institution of Commerce, (2) Bombay Beggar Improvement Asylum and (3) Aid to Helpless Students. The accused with a view to creating confidence put down the names of prominent gentlemen like Sir N. G. Chandavarker, Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas, Sir Dorab Tata, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and others in the list. The case was remanded for further enquiries.

HOUSEBREAKI G AND THEFT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Ahmed Alli charged Khodabux Allabux, aged 45 and Gulam Mowla Mahomed Hussein aged 22, with housebreaking and theft of property worth Rs. 794.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the complainant Gaffurkhan Sadullakhan and the two accused lived in the same house at Khanda Mohalla.

The second accused is the servant of the first accused who has a carpenter's shop in the same building. The accused and the complainant were on friendly terms and the complainant had got one table made from the accused in which he had kept ornaments and clothes for his bride, and which he had shown to the accused. On 10th February last, the complainant locked his room and went out at 6-30 in the evening, and when he returned about an hour after he found the table broken open and the valuables taken away. In the course of their enquiries witness Karimbax Rahimbax who had been arrested in connection with another case gave information which lead to the recovering of the stolen property.

Accused No. 1 denied all knowledge of the theft and said that No. 2 gave him the property for safe custody. Accused No. 2 pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced both the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT OF A SILVER BAR.

SMART CAPTURE OF ACCUSED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Sabajirao charged Ramaratan Shivraj with theft as a servant of a silver bar worth Rs. 2,500 and Bissuri Sukhadhan with receiving stolen property.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the first accused stole the silver bar from the pedhi of Messrs. Binodiram Balachand, silver merchants in Motishah's Chawl, in Sheikh Memmon Street, and the Moonim found out the loss on the 28th of last month.

Mr. Kampani defended the first accused.

Sub-Inspector Sabajirao arrested the accused on suspicion, who took him to the room of Biswan Sukhadhan, who is working as a coolie in the G. I. P. Rly. and resided at Dharavi, where the bar was recovered. It would appear that the first accused stole the bar, packed it in a trunk and took it to Dharavi to Bissuri's room on the morning of the 28th February and returned to Bombay. Bissuri finding that the trunk was heavy opened it, took out the silver bar and buried it in his room and concealed the trunk in a heap of rubbish.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to six months' hard labour. The Magistrate observed:—In my opinion Sub-Inspectors Sabajirao and Shanker Vitha who investigated the case deserve great credit for arresting the accused and recovering the bar of silver in question.

The firm of Binodiram handed over a gold watch to the Magistrate for presenting it to Sub-Inspector Sabajirao and Rs. 100 for the other officers all of which was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

Notice has been given of amendments to the Indian Tariff Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council to-morrow as follows:—(1) By Mr. Dadabhoy advocating the deletion of the proposed enhancement of the salt duty and the making up of the resultant deficiency in revenue by doubling the jute export duties; and (2) By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola advocating the raising of the import duty on cotton goods to six per cent.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHEST TROUBLES.

A REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.

A remedy that is on a different plane altogether from ordinary cough preparations; a remedy that does not suppress the cough by means of narcotics, but cures by bringing health to the lungs, health to the bronchial system, health to the entire breathing mechanism—that remedy is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

The efficacy of Veno's is in no sort of doubt. If you take it, you must benefit as others have benefited in all parts of this vast Empire. It is this wonderful reliability that has made Veno's Lightning Cough Cure so universally popular. Veno's cures because everything in it has curative power on some part of the respiratory system, the result being a combination of healing agents which enable the breathing organs to throw off the trouble easily and quickly. Trust Veno's to cure coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, blood spitting, bad breathing and children's coughs. For convenience in use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is packed in tablet form, and sold by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Prices, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8. 539

AIR REPRISAL POLICY.

LORD BUCKMASTER'S CONDEMNATION

Lord Buckmaster (Lord Chancellor) on February 12, met about 2,000 of his former constituents in the Municipal Buildings, Keighley.

At a reception given by Sir John Clough, Lord Buckmaster, whose reception was very cordial, said no man's mind could be full of and no man's tongue could give utterance to political feeling at this time. The old political barriers and divisions had been effaced and swept away, and we stood no longer as two parties, but as one welded and united nation in the face of the common foe.

"I sometimes wonder," the Lord Chancellor went on, "when I read letters written to London newspapers by people who seem strangely unemployed—(laughter)—why it is they cannot do something better than attempt to represent to the world a false impression of the English people. What calls this to my mind are the letters I have recently seen with regard to air raids over this country. Some of the writers demand perfect protection against a force that you can never perfectly protect your self against. No man can go about secure from the dagger of the assassin that will strike him in the back.

"Then they demand that we shall meet these attacks by what they call reprisals upon the German people. I am not sure that I know quite well what they mean, but if they mean by that that because the Germans have wantonly and in cold blood murdered women and children in this war we should murder German women and children in return, I can only say that I protest from the bottom of my heart against any such thing. (Cheers). To do that is to give to the Germans the very victory that we mean to win. (Loud cheers). There could be no greater tragedy in the black tragedy of this time than that when we have conquered the German people we should be found to have moulded ourselves and our behaviour upon the very model that we set out to break. (Renewed cheers).

"This is not merely a war of armies, it is a war of great ideals; it is a war in which upon one side there is the elevation of the right of law and the obligation of plighted faith. On the other side there is the ideal that says no covenant, no humanity, no law, no morality, shall stand against the development of a people by brutal and iron power. We will avenge ourselves for these air raids, but we will avenge ourselves upon their armed men in the field of battle, aye, and upon their strong places in the earth; but we will not deliberately imbrue our hands in the blood of the innocent, the defenceless, and the weak." (Loud cheers).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

At the share market to-day the jute mill shares ruled extremely dull with little inquiry. There were more sellers than buyers and business was on quite a retail scale. Many stocks in this section of the market were quoted some four or five points down and there was some irregularity, Hooghly and Kelvin advancing in response to a strong inquiry. Outside jute shares there was a very little business reported. The market closed quiet but slightly steadier. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 10-4, 10-6; Damuda 16-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 171, 172, 173; Barnagore (ord) 98-8, 90; Clive (ord) 122, 122-8, 123; Dalhousie (ord) 253; Delta (ord) 416, 417; Empire (ord) 30, 30-4; Fort William (ord) 127, 128; Hooghly (ord) 40-8, 42-8; Howrah (ord) 218, 219; Howrah "A" (pref) 102; Kamarhatty (ord) 349, 347-8, 345, 346-8, 347-8; Kelvin (ord) 433 to 438; Lawrence (ord) 255, 256; New Central (pref) 116-8; Northbrook (ord) 26-4, 26-8, 26-12; Reliance (pref) 110; Soorah (ord) 138, 139, 140.

Tea:—Banarhat (pref) 110; Hattikhira 28, 29-4.

Miscellaneous:—Veechwood Estate 6½ per cent. (deb.) 106; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Railway 139.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82 to Rs. 82-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 82-8 to Rs. 83.

GOKHALE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

COMPREHENSIVE AND UP-TO-DATE.

Preface by Mr. Natesan.

The first part includes all his utterances in the Supreme Legislative Council; the second and third parts contain his important Congress speeches and his notable utterances on the South African Indian question; in the fourth part we have his speeches in appreciation of Mr. A. O. Hume, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir William Wedderburn, and others; the fifth part comprises a selection of miscellaneous speeches delivered in England and India. The sixth part contains his evidence before the Welby Commission and the full text of the Note prepared by him for the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. In the Appendix will be found his paper on "East and West in India" read at the Universal Races Congress, and the Constitution of the Servants of India Society founded by him in 1905.

These speeches cover thirty years of a most strenuous, selfless and active public life, and embrace the whole range of topics that have engaged and are still engaging the attention of the public. Full of instruction on every point and breathing in every line the moral fervour which was Mr. Gokhale's supreme characteristic, this volume, I venture to hope, will command wide popularity.

SIX PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

Part. I.—Council Speeches.
Part. II.—Congress Speeches.
Part III.—The South African Indians.
Part IV.—Personal.
Part V.—Miscellaneous.
Part. VI.—Evidence Before Commissions.
Also Appendix, Illustrations and an Index.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION SUIT.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

PETITION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, heard yesterday the petition of Mr. Bhawanji Nagsi, a candidate for election as a councillor of the Municipal Corporation for the Mandvi Ward at the last elections, praying for a declaration that the election of Mr. Sherif Dewji Kanji was invalid, that the same might be set aside and for a declaration that he (Mr. Bhawanji) was duly elected. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for Mr. Bhawanji Nagsi; while Messrs. Velinker, Sethna and Surti, were for Mr. Sherif-Devji Kanji. Mr. Crawford was for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Bhawanji, in the course of his petition, alleged that a number of votes were recorded by persons, who had no right to vote, personating others, who were either dead at the date of election or did not attend the polling office on the day of election.

Mr. R. N. Coyaji, examined by Mr. Dadachanji, said he was Revenue and Refund Audit Officer of the Municipality. He was in charge of the polling booth at Mandvi, where the election was conducted under his supervision. He produced a list of the agents of Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji. The agents were nine in number, authorised to work for Mr. Kanji at the election. He also produced the voting papers filed in the name of Wasiamul Asumal. Votes in one of the forms were recorded in this man's personal capacity and in another for a body of persons. Altogether sixteen votes were thus recorded for Mr. Sherif D. Kanji, which were considered valid votes.

PARTNERS OF A DEAD MAN'S FIRM.

Samaldas Satramdas, a dealer in silks, said he knew Wasiamal Asumal who was his partner, and who died two months ago. The voting papers shown were signed by witness. Wasiamal was dead when witness signed the papers. Wetness went at 3 p.m. to the booth where he was asked to go by a munim of Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhai. At the polling booth he was asked by two Hindu Kutchis if he came from Wasiamal, to which he replied he was Wasiamal's manager. They took him to sign the papers. A Municipal clerk whom he knew filled in the forms for him. He had come to his place in connection with a water tank there. Witness could not say whether the forms were filled in by the clerk or the man who had taken him to the desk. He intended to vote for Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas. He did not know if Mr. Purshotamdas was a candidate but he was told that Mr. Purshotamdas wanted his votes. He did not know Mr. Purshotamdas but he knew his "munim." Wasiamal was a tenant of Mr. Purshotamdas. Witness did not know who wrote the figure "8" against Mr. S. D. Kanji's name, which was there when he signed the form. The whole thing was done in a couple of minutes. He did not try to see if Mr. Purshotamdas' name was there. The "munim" was not there. The municipal clerk who accompanied him to the desk asked another municipal clerk to give the form in the name of Wasiamal. Witness did not remember if the other clerk asked him if he was Wasiamal. He did not remember if he was asked anything when he put his signature. Nobody had approached him for the vote before the "munim" came. He had had no talk with Mr. Kanji or anybody on his behalf. He put his signature for Wasiamal on all occasions and he did not know he should not have done on this occasion. He did not see Mr. Kanji at the booth. He had no dealings or accounts with him. He did no know Meghji Hirji nor had he seen him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said Wasiamal Asamal was a firm of which he had been a partner for five years. The firm continued after Wasiamal's death and witness signed for the firm. The whole business was conducted in Wasiamal's name. The landlord's bills were paid in his name.

A LADY VOTER.

Meghji Hirji, examined by Mr. Dadachanji, said he worked in the Bhandup Dairy Co., of which his brother was a partner. He took his wife to the polling booth on the 24th January to record her votes, which she did. She signed the form in the carriage, when Mr. Coyaji was present. Witness and the agent of Dr. Poonsey Hirji went into the booth to bring the form to her. He saw there the last witness Mahomedan, who asked where was Wasiamal's paper. Witness told the last witness that Wasiamal was dead and that he could not vote for him. Mr. Sherif thereupon said the last witness was Wasiamal's partner and therefore could vote for him and that witness (Meghji) could make no objection on that score.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he did no business at present. He had done no business for a year and a half. There was a property in his wife's name, who supported him. He also got Rs. 50 from his brother, as he worked for him. He passed no receipts for these sums. He collected money from his brother's customers, and canvassed work for his brother's concern, the Bhandup Dairy Co. He put his own signature on such bills when he collected money. He had applied for insolvency but he withdrew the application about four months ago. He was a cotton merchant before but stopped that business as he sustained losses. He was Mr. Bhawanji's casteman but no friend. Bhawanji had come to him for his wife's vote at the election and three votes were given him. The booth was not crowded. An agent of Dr. Poonsey Meisheri, named Velji, took him in and asked for the voting paper of witness's wife. Witness did not know Wasiamal but knew that a man by that name was dead. He heard this ten or twelve days before the election, at Dr. Poonsey's dispensary He knew by sight Samaldas, who had called him the previous night. The voting paper in the name of Wasiamal was not issued or signed in witness' presence, and the conversation he had referred to occurred before this. When Mr. Sherif said Samaldas could vote for Wasiamul, witness informed nobody of it. Witness told Bhawanji about this the same night when he came to know that the vote had been wrongly given. He asked Velji who told him it was wrong to vote for one's partner, and he then told Bhawanji about it. This conversation took place at Dr. Poonsey's dispensary in the presence of the doctor and others. He informed Bhawanji, the petitioner, the next day that a false vote had been recorded. He told Bhawanji everything, who said he could not do anything in the matter until he was quite sure. Valabhdas Gokuldas's vote was also wrongly given. A person who gave his name as Valabhdas came to record his vote but went away without doing so as he was told by Lakhamsey that he was not the person he pretended to be. This happened an hour before the Wasiamal incident Witness was there pratically the whole day. He was not Dr. Poonsey's agent but he helped him.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he did not see the Mahomedan getting voting papers nor did he know if he got any.

Re-examined by Mr. Dadachanji, the witness said that on the Sunday evening he happened to pass Samaldas' shop when the latter called him and said what he had told him had come to be true and that he had been summoned as a witness in the matter. At Dr. Poonsey's dispensary Wasiamul's name came to be mentioned as they were looking up the voters' list to find out which of the voters were dead.

Kasamali Manjibhoy, examined by Mr. Dadachanji, said he was an agent of Mr. D. K. Sherif. He went to the polling booth to record his eight votes in favour of Mr. Sherif. Most probably he himself filled in the form. On the form being shown him, he said it was not filled in by him. Probably it was filled in by an agent of Mr. Sherif. He had a carriage for which he paid Municipal tax, which entitled him to vote.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he had owned the carriage for the last fifteen years.

Mr. R. N. Coyaji was called as a witness by the respondent. Examined by Mr. Velinker, he described the voting procedure in the case of lady voters.

A CANDIDATE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he stood third at the Mandvi election, the plaintiff being thrown out. He produced a letter written to the Municipal Commissioner informing him that certain names appearing in the preliminary roll of voters were incorrectly entered. He did not know Samaldas. He did not know Wasiamul nor had he had any dealings with his firm. He knew Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas, whom he asked for his own vote. The latter promised his own vote and said he would ask his man to ask two or three men, whom he knew, to vote for witness. Witness did not know who these men were. When the Wasiamul vote was recorded, there was no contest between witness and Bhawanji, as he (witness) had already polled about 900 votes.

He did not send his motor car to fetch Wasiamul. He did not know Ibrahim Bhanji. Meghji's story of his conversations with witness was not true. He knew after he was served with this notice, that Wasiamul had voted for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dadachanji, the witness said he never sent out cards to voters but spoke to them when he met them. He did not know that Mr. Purshotamdas had secured him any votes. He had never heard Wasiamul's name before this nor did he know before two or three days ago that he was dead. There was no Municipal clerk working for him on the day of the election, nor any Hindus. He did not know till now that DeSilva had filled in the Wasiamul form. He did not know Meghji Hirji. The booth was very crowded.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said De Silva was at the booth to fill in forms and was his relief agent.

Joseph P. DeSilva, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he was in the employ of Messrs Dewji Kanji and Co. He was one of Mr. D. K. Sherif's agents on the polling day. He did not know anybody by the name of Wasiamul. He had filled in the forms shown him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dadachanji, the witness said in some cases he heard voters asking for Mr. Kanji, in which case he would tell them he was one of Mr. Kanji's agents and then would fill in the forms. In other cases his master told him to fill in the forms. He was told this morning by his master that Wasiamul was dead. On the following day, about 2 p.m. a certain man came where the board of Mr. Kanji was put up and said he wanted to vote for Mr. Kanji. Witness took him to the poll and asked him his name, to which he replied that he was Wasiamul Asumal. Witness then asked for the voting paper and the clerk handed it over to the man. He then filled in the form and the man signed it.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, it was intimated that Ibrahim Bhanji, one of the witnesses, was too ill to attend the Court. A commission was therefore issued to examine the witness at his place of residence.

Ibrahim Bhanji said he took no part in the elecction in question nor did he work of behalf of anybody then. He did not work on behalf of Mr. Kanji nor did he collect any votes for him. He had been to the polling booth but there he had no talk with either Mr. Kanji or his men. He did not fetch Samaldas to the booth.

A SPECULATIVE PETITION.

Mr. Velinker, addressing the Court, said this was one of the most speculative petitions he had ever seen. It was replete with very vague and indefinite statements, none of which were particularised. No challenge was made at the time, nor when the Commissioner was going through the list afterwards. The votes in question were undoubtedly not valid but the point at issue was whether Mr. Kanji or his agents knew at the time that they were not valid. The evidence showed that they did not know. Mr. Kanji was not at all pressed for votes when the alleged incident occurred and the petitioner was quite out of it. The petition was curiously different from any that might have come before this Court, in that it gave no particulars and was absolutely roving. Counsel asked that the petition be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Dadachanji, addressing the Court, denied that the petition was speculative. He submitted that no challenge was made there and then because it was none of Meghji's business to assert the law. And the petitioner did not prefer any complaint sooner because he wanted to be quite sure before he did so. Mr. Dadachanji asked the Court to hold guilty knowledgge proved on the part of Mr. Kanji or his agents.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Judge, delivering judgment, said the petitioner had sought to set aside the last election, or in the alternative to set aside the election of any one or more of the candidates. The Court required the petitioner to give particulars of the various charges of fraudulent personation laid in his petition. A list of voting papers, which the petitioner claimed were bad or in respect of which he alleged fraudlent personation had taken place, were accordingly supplied by him. He pleaded he was unable to give other particulars without inspection of all the voting papers tendered at the election. In other words he wished to fish out a further case in support of his petition, from a roving inspection of all the voting papers tendered. The Court refused to allow any such voting inspection, for the reasons the Court had given in another petition filed against the election in another ward, and the Court confined the petitioner's inspection to such instances as he had adduced before the Court. Any other inspection would have destroyed altogether the secrecy of the ballot and was altogether opposed to the principles on which inspection is given either in petitions of this nature or in ordinary civil suits. A week's adjournment was allowed to the petitioner to enforce any right he might have to a general inspection, by proceedings in the High Court, but the petitioner had done nothing in that respect. The result had been that the petitioner had abandoned the wild and reckless charges he had made against the respondents other than the present, and they had been dismissed from his petition.

NO GUILTY KNOWLEDGE.

Samaldas admitted having signed both the papers in the name of the deceased Wasiamul and said the firm was still carried on in the same name and he had signed the deceased's name in all matters connected with the business. The Judge believed Samaldas and thought Samaldas thought there was no harm in doing so. The papers in question were admittedly filled in by the respondent's accredited agent, De Silva, but the question was whether that agent or his master knew that Wasiamul was dead or that Samaldas had no right to sign for him. The Judge believed Mr. De Silva when he said he did not know the deceased Wasiamul and all he did was to fill in a paper for the voter who wanted one. The Judge found neither the respondent nor his agents knew Wasiamul was dead, nor that Samaldas had no right to sign. Nor was it likely that the respondent would incur the grave risk of seeking to obtain sixteen votes by a fraudulent personation which alone would suffice to invalidate his election, when he had no need of such sixteen votes to get him in. These sixteen votes must be disallowed. In other respects the petition failed. On a recount the respondent to be credited with 1,144 votes. The petitioner was ordered to pay the Municipal Commissioner's and the respondent's professional costs.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 6.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Opening Tone	
Estimated Sales	
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March,	7.65	
March-April	7.65	+3
April-May	7.63	
May-June	7.62	
June-July	7.60	
July-Aug.	7.58	
Aug.-Sept.	7.51	+4
Sept.-Oct.	7.42	
Oct.-Nov,	7.37	
Nov.-Dec.	7.33	
Dec.-Jan.	7.30	+3
Jan.-Feb.	7.28	
Feb.-March	7.30	

Prices taken at 10.10 a.m. nearest actual values.

PLANTERS AT THE FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 6.

Among the planters who have gone to the war Mr. H. J. Byrne of Yendagar Estate has returned from Mesopotamia with a smashed hand unfitting him for service and there is news that Mr. J. Y. Milne-Henderson who joined the 9th Royal Scots has obtained a commission in the 11th Highland Light Infantry. Mr. K. F. Leeming has now left Shevaroy Hills for England to join the Army. Lieutenant H. W. Woledge, Supply and Transport, lately returned from fifteen months' service in the Persian Gulf, is posted to army shipping duties at Bombay.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

ENTRIES FOR TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's b e g Le Soleil aged.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara 5 years.

Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush 4 years.

Mr. Kelso's b e m Sardinia 5 years.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser 6 years.

Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff 5 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort aged.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Volsloane aged.

Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor 6 years.

Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian aged.

Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone 6 years.

Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II 4 years.

Mr. R. R. S's b aus m Tartania 6 years.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress 5 years.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hoppner aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock 4 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Princess Zagha 4 years.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling aged.

Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious 6 years.

Mr. T. Ferguson's br aus g Dumfries (by wire) 6 years.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 6 years.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13-3½ 6 years.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus 13-3 aged.

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine 14-0 aged.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado 4 years.

Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul 13-2 6 years.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Sullaiman's ch a h Jemadar 13-9½ 6 years.

Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Cornwall 14-0 4 years.

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½ aged.

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar 14-0 6 years.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan 4 years.

Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah 13-9½ 6 years.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau 4 years.

Mr. Nassim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 4 years.

Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Bharucha's g a h Old China 13-2½ aged.

Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's ch a h Ladakh 13-3½ 4 years.

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's g a h Crescent 13-2½ 6 years.

Messrs. To good and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3 aged.

The Chief of Mahisal's g a h Active 14-0 4 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine 14-0 6 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco 13-3 4 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Master Key 4 years.

Captain Amir Ahmed's g a h Pepul 14-0 aged.

Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3½ 6 years.

Mr. Frank's g a h Mount Pleasant 13-3½ 4 years.

Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½ 5 years.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul 13-3½ 5 years.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Paradise 13-2½ aged.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran 6 years.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman 13-3½ 6 years.

Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13-3½ aged.

Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Murpho 4 years.

Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi 13-2½ aged.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey 4 years.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad 14-0 4 years.

Mr. A. F. Brigstock's g a h Subeh Pasha 13-3 5 years.

Mr. A. F. Brigstock's b a h Persia 6 years.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus 13-2½ aged

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur 13-2½ aged.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz 13-1½ aged.

Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers 14-0 4 years.

Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph aged.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan 13-2, aged.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's ch a h England 13-3½ 5 years.

Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's b a h Toledo 13-2½ 3years.

Mr. B. Atmaram's b a h Dolphin aged.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Comer's b a h Crusader 13-3½.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice 13-2.

Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal 14-0.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Sullaiman's g a h Rising Star 13-3½.

Mr. Cecil's g a h Planet 14-0.

Mr. R. R. S's g a h Angler 13-2½.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora 14-0.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Come Soon 14-0.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Taiseer 13-3.

Khan Bahadur Israr Husan Khan's g a h Manora 13-2½.

Mr. Heath's ch a h Cromdale 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' br a h Portugal 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Najdi 13-3½.

Miss H. F. Petit's g a h Rosy Morn 13-3.

Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's g a h Sheridan 14-0

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker 13-3½.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Grand Master 13-2½.

Mr. B. S. Vakil's ch a h Sagacious 13-2.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g Larrikin 5 years.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltrenus aged.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension aged.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North aged

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Spring Daisy 14-1½ aged.

Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity 6 years.

Mr. T. Harrison's br aus g Strathroyale aged.

Mr. J. Crawford's ch aus g Bachelor's Knot aged.

Mr. J. Merven's br e h Fontenoy 5 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie 6 years.

Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II 6 years

Messrs. A. Nanjee and Beg Mahomed's b e g Airman aged.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha 13-3½, aged.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold aged.

Mr. R. R. S's g a h Kayid 4 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb 13-1½ aged.

Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk 5 years.

Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax 4 years.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook aged.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico 13-2½ aged.

H. H. the Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig 14-0 aged.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer 14-0 aged.

Captain Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's ch a g Duhallow aged.

A DARING DACOITY.

VICTIMS BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 6.

The "Tribune" gives an account of the following daring dacoity:—In our issue of 2nd instant we briefly reported the occurrence of a dacoity at Hasan Shah in Bhakkar Tahsil of Mianwali district. The dacoity occurred on the night of 26th-27th February. Judged from the details since received, it was a carefully planned and relentlessly executed with a degree of brutality that shocks people in settled parts of the country. The crime appears to have been committed by "badmashes" (ruffians) belonging to Dera Ismail Khan, actively aided by their comrades in crime on this side of the border. They were all armed with guns, swords, chhavis and lances. At 10 in the night the gang entered the house of a Hindu sahukar, Lala Tabla Ram, who had given protection to Lala Khem Chand and his family consisting of his wife, a widowed daughter of 20 years of age and an unmarried girl of about 20 years of age. This and several other Hindu families of Dera Ismail Khan had owing to some insecurity of conditions prevailing in their own part migrated to Hasan Shah and that was presumably the reason why the Dera Ismail Khan gang felt attracted to the Mianwali district. On entering Lala Tabla Ram's house the dacoits are reported to have first attacked the objects of their fury Khem Chand and his family. We are informed that they stabbed Khem Chand in the abdomen, treated his wife with similar cruelty and his widowed daughter with greater cruelty and barbarity and injured the girl in the head. They then seized Tabla Ram who was in another room and by torturing him in diverse ways with burning "Munj" obtained possession of all his cash and jewellery as well as those of the refugees from Dera Ismail Khan. They also took him out to find out the other refugees from Dera Ismail Khan. Meanwhile the cries of the injured women brought to the scene Notaram Mehr Chand and his brothers who had taken shelter in that village along with Khem Chand. In the encounter with the dacoits Mehr Chand was shot in the chest and Nota Ram in the thigh. The dacoits, who were well-armed, were the stronger and soon intimidated the unarmed pursuers. They were also able to find out the place of Koka Ram, another refugee from Dera Ismail Khan, and looted his property. In the confusion which ensued Tabla Ram managed to escape although he was fired at by the gang. The dacoits then made good their escape. As regards the victims Khem Chand's wife died before reaching hospital, while Khem Chand, Mehr Chand and his brother are said to be lying in a dangerous condition in Bhakkar hospital with septic fever. Several arrests appear to have been made by the police since the date of the occurrence.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The final in the Singles was played on Sunday evening at the Friend's Social Club Bandra, between Y. B. Wassoodew and S. Ferreira, the former had an easy win. The following are the results of the different rounds:—

Mr. F. D'Souza, T. M. Rungachari 6-4; 6-3.
" T. M. Rungachari, A. D'Monte 1-6; 6-2; 6-2.
" T. D. Pillay, A. D'Monte 6-1; 7-5.
" A. D'Monte, A. D'Monte 1-6; 6-2; 6-2.
" Y. B. Wassoodew, Y. B. Wassoodew 6-0; 6-1.
" V. D'Silva, Y. B. Wassoodew 7-5; 6-0.
" J. Tallat, J. Tallat 6-0; 6-3.
Dr. Miss Isdejoss, Y. B. Wassoodew 6-2; 3-6; 6-2.
Mr. J. Ferreira, A. D'Mello 6-2; 6-4.
" A. D'Mello, A. D'Mello 6-5; 6-3.
" D. D. Marker, D. D. Marker 6-2; 6-2.
" M. Guynan, D. D. Marker 7-5; 5-7; 6-0.
" S. Ferreira, S. Ferreira 6-4; 6-0.
" T. D'Monte, S. Ferreira 6-3; 6-1.
" D. Ferreira bye.
S. Ferreira 6-4; 6-3.
Y. B. Wassoodew 6-1; 6-4.

The result of the games in the Handicap Singles are as follows:—

J. Ferreira (+14) W.O.....M. Burke(+17).
Rungachari (—25) beat.....J. Tallat (—12).
A. D'Monte (—25) beat....T. D. Pillay (—25)
T. D'Monte (+12) beat ....V. S. Bhendarkar. (—10).

FIRE IN KOLIWADA.

DAMAGE OF RS. 8,000.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire started in a house in Koliwada, and thence spread to the adjoining two houses.

The Fire Brigade on being informed promptly sent engines from Mandvi, Byculla, Chinch Bunder, Haines Road, Gowalia Tank and Babulla Tank, but the houses were enveloped in flames. The Fire Brigade did their best to prevent the fire from spreading to the surrounding houses, and eventually they succeeded in putting out the flames in about one hour; the damage is estimated at about Rs. 8,000.

One Tatia Tukaram had rented the ground floor where a number of carts, horses and bullocks were kept, and the fire it appears originated there. One horse, one goat and some carts were burnt in the fire.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

TWO SEMI-FINALS

Of the five games played yesterday, three were connected with the Singles, the others semi-finals of the Gentlemen's and Mixed Doubles. Though quite a large number of spectators turned out, there was a falling off in the attendance, but no high breeze either interfered with play or made matters uncomfortable.

The most exciting game was the one between Green and Wagle, in fact it was quite sensational. It at one time looked any odds on the latter, as he was the cooler in the third set and at 5-1 appeared to have his opponent badly beaten. Subsequent games saw Green applauded in the light of a plucky fighter in a hopeless position, till it was realised that he had recovered his wind, whereas Wagle was very erratic and losing openings through himself beginning to feel the strain. Four consecutive games brought Green level to 5-all, and two more secured him the set and match. It was a remarkable recovery and a similarly extraordinary collapse on Wagle's part. The latter did much less running about and wasted little energy with long shots placed well from side to side. Green was very active, his powerful and peculiarly stiff forearm drives taking more out of him. He seemed done to a turn at the end of the second set as well as in the third, but his seven successive games show how well he picked up and how, in the long run, he saw it out the better.

Bhadkamkar and Morarji were not expected to beat Engineer and Naoroji, yet they put up a fine show in the second set. Bhadkamkar kept the ball very low with a cut on and brought off many nice side-line shots. He was more steady than Morarji, whose lobbing was bad but many of whose hard drivings at his opponents at the net were very good. Naoroji was occasionally brilliant but erratic, whereas Engineer left the side lines too open though with his unattractive style he returned safely at other times. The latter commenced as though they would run off with the second set easily, but the others hung on to them to five-all. This brings the winners to the final, but they will have to improve on their showing of this occasion to win.

It was hard on Green to have to follow a severe three sets with a tie in the Mixed Doubles with Mrs. Row against Jukes and Mrs. Jukes. As remarked in his last game, he poaches much too much, especially as Mrs. Row proved quite reliable and he himself should have taken full advantage of it after having already played. The result was that after winning the first three they were badly beaten. Jukes lost many chances, yet he scored quite a number of points at the net. Mrs. Jukes was frequently applauded, and she deserved it all. Her swings from the back line were remarkably good with plenty of power behind them, and the manner in which she several times tracked Green was delightful. She and her partner ran straight from 0-3 to set, then leading at 4-0 in the next meant ten successive games. The others took three, but that was all. The winners now meet the top side winners in the final.

Neither of the other Singles was particularly exciting, Ranga Rao fairly comfortably disposing of Bunbury. The latter thought a forcing game the best way to score off the holder, and in trying it was faulty in his strength. There were many good rallies, but Ranga Rao's volleying in particular was much superior and his placing cleverer.

Major Gilbert went off with an easy first set against Ali Khan, but the second was much closer and gave some promise of a prolonged match. He is not a well-known player here, but he has soundly enough asserted his right to get as far as he has.

There are only two games to-day, and both should be well-contested and produce good form. Both are semi-finals.

The following are the results:—

SINGLES.

Gilbert beat Ali Khan, 6-1, 6-4.
Ranga Rao beat Bunbury, 6-2, 6-3.
Green beat Wagle, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Jukes and Jukes beat Mrs. Row and Green, 6-3, 6-3.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Engineer and Naoroji beat Bhadkamkar and Morarji, 6-3, 7-5.

The following matches will be played this afternoon:—

QUEEN'S ROAD.

5-30 p.m.

Court No. 1.—Green and Parker v. Fyzee and Chimulgund.

Court No. 2.—Lady Tata and Ranga Rao v. Mrs. England and England.

Spectators are requested not to cross behind the players while a match is being played but to go round the screens.

Y. M. C. A. (PROCTER BRANCH).

SINGLES (HANDICAP) FINAL.

The final in the Singles handicap, was played on Friday, when Somerville (—6) beat Hinds (plus 5). The former who had played consistently throughout this season deserved his win.

The tourney for the Procter Branch Challenge Cup commenced on Saturday when Lynch of the Procter Branch beat Bennie of the Byculla Branch, 6—2, 6—4. Eighteen players have entered for this event and a disaplay of good tennis is expected, which should attract a number of spectators.

LATE SIR CHINUBHAI.

Lady Chinubhai has received the following telegram from the Maharaja Gaekwar:—"Much grieved to learn your sad bereavement. Please accept sincere condolences."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

THE LATEST FAILURE.

It seems fairly clear now that the great enemy offensive in the Verdun region has failed. All the accounts to hand show that the enemy frightfulness was complete in all its parts, with the added feature of the presence of the All-High Hun and his eldest son. Some 1,100 guns have been concentrated on the narrow Meuse heights and nothing could withstand the terrific bombardment; rocks, trees, earth being blown into atoms. The French have heroically withstood their ground in what General Joffre regards as a purely local battle, which, even if it went against him, would not affect his general strategic purpose. His immense reserves are intact: his artillery power is equal, if not superior, to anything the enemy can bring up against him. From sector to sector, man for man, and munition against munition, the great French general is perfectly able to withstand this enemy offensive, which is the last desperate effort of the greatest gambler in human lives that modern military annals can show. The Verdun affair was meant to be the climax of a new enemy offensive which really commenced about a month ago; but every incident of the new (and anticipatory) offensive has turned out a failure. All along the far-flung line from the north of Ypres to the heights of the Meuse, the enemy has attempted to break through,—somewhere and anyhow. North of Ypres, and thereafter Armentiers, Givenchy, Loos, and now Verdun! The enemy had apparently concentrated his fiercest form of fightfulness in the Verdun region, where the Crown Prince is in supreme military command (with a tutor), just to save his face by snatching even an evanescent victory. The Allies have been forewarned and have been more than forearmed, and the entire enemy offensive has crumbled into dust and destruction of lives, without bringing the slightest consolation to the hardened souls of the German Military Staff.

The enemy is in a frightful state of exhaustion: on no other hypothesis is it possible to conceive of his latest enterprise. He has brought up his latest (perhaps his last available) recruits, to offer up for the willing sacrifice. The Verdun affair has failed as other anticipatory offensive affairs have failed. The Kaiser has returned to Berlin to face the music, if indeed even he could essay the task. Germany had probably been fed upon false hopes of a last effort, and Germany is shivering with horror at the miserable results achieved and at such sacrifice of lives. No wonder Herr Liebknecht is even more offensive in the Prussian Diet than Wilhelmstrasse can stomach! The little insight glance we obtain of the domestic situation in Germany must be read together with the military news; and what is the result? Acute domestic dissension, coupled with military disaster!

So much for the military situation on the Western front. The enemy has not been flourishing on any other front. To begin with, one must demur to the dogma of the military correspondent of "The Times" that the enemy must be countered on the Western front, and that every other "adventure" (as he calls it) must be abandoned. It is difficult to accept so ignoble a dogma. As we have said over and over again, the decisive front is the Western front in Flanders and France; but that does not alter the fact that fights on other fronts were not of our own seeking, and that victories on other fronts may have a reactive influence on the Western front. The fact is, "The Times" expert proceeds on a false hypothesis. The enemy staked not on a single throw. He staked everywhere and on everything, on the prestige of military victory to dictate peace-terms, and it was up to the Allies to show that they were prepared to meet him everywhere and anywhere. The enemy certainly reckoned upon a resounding advertisement from any sort of victory he might obtain, or any sort of temporary embarrassment he might cause, by an invasion of the Suez Canal for example. The Allies had to disillusion the enemy as to that. Similarly, the operations in Mesopotamia and by our gallant Russian ally in the Caucasus and in Persia, were intended to co-ordinate the efforts of the Allies to counter the immense intrigue, military and political, which originated in the subordination of the Enver Pasha clique to enemy purposes.

On the Eastern front in Europe, the Russian campaign in Bukovina, the immense political significance of which need not be dwelt upon, especially as affecting the attitude of Roumania, and the unchallenged concentration at Salonika, which is bound to affect the Balkan situation in a degree the enemy wots not of, do not need more than passing notice. The ending of the enemy campaign has been reached,—and it is a futile ending. He cannot conquer anywhere, and he cannot intrigue anywhere. His dupes know the awful fact. The Allies have long known that!

A SOLICITOR AND HIS CLIENTS.

Certain circumstances connected with a suit in the Bombay High Court, which came to an abrupt termination last week, seem to us to call for further investigation and elucidation at the hands in whose care the preservation of propriety of conduct in the legal profession rests. In this case a Mahomedan gentleman, named Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, was sued by one Bhagvandas Gokaldas Gandhi on a promissory note for Rs. 3,000. The plaintiff alleged that he was joint with his brother Sambhupersad, and that the promissory note in question was passed in favour of the latter, who advanced the money to the defendant out of the joint family property. After Sambhupersad's death, the plaintiff applied for Letters of Administration to the estate of his deceased brother. He had repeatedly called upon the defendant to pay the amount advanced but the latter had failed to do so. The defendant, on the other hand, denied that he had borrowed any sum, whatever, from the plaintiff. He was a rich man with an income of about Rs. 8,000 per month, and a large property owner, whereas the defendant was a poor man, a clerk on a small monthly income. He admitted the passing of the promissory note, however, and alleged the following remarkable circumstances in connection therewith.

In 1912 the defendant entered into an agreement to purchase a bungalow on Nepean Sea Road from Tatia Saheb Holkar. Tatia Saheb was unable to carry out the agreement, because he had previously agreed to sell the bungalow in question to a Mr. Khambatta, who successfully sued him for specific performance of contract. In that suit Messrs. Surajmal and Co. were the solicitors for Tatia Saheb. Messrs. Surajmal and Co. were also the defendant's solicitors. The defendant alleged that, after the suit, Mr. Surajmal thereupon instigated him, the defendant, to file a suit against Tatia Saheb, his own client, for damages for failure to fulfil his contract for the sale of the bungalow. Mr. Surajmal, it was again alleged, further persuaded the defendant that he would use his influence with Tatia Saheb to pay to the defendant Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 as damages. It was further agreed between them that, if Mr. Surajmal were successful in obtaining not less than Rs. 20,000 for the defendant, the latter was to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,000. As a sort of security for this he induced the defendant to pass a promissory note for Rs. 3,000, in the name of his clerk Sambhupersad, explaining that, under the circumstances, it was not proper for the note to be in his (Mr. Surajmal's) name. As a matter of fact, Mr. Surajmal only succeeded in obtaining Rs. 9,000 as damages for the defendant from Tatia Saheb and the defendant therefore refused to pay him the Rs. 3,000. Mr. Surajmal afterwards put up the plaintiff,—Sambhupersad having in the meanwhile died,—to bring a suit against the defendant. This bare recital of the main allegations of the defendant in the case is sufficient to reveal very grave misconduct on the part of a solicitor, if the allegations were well-founded. As to that, after the first day's hearing and while Mr. Surajmal was still under a severe cross-examination, in which he suffered from some lapses of memory, the case was suddenly withdrawn, the Judge, Sir Dinshaw Davar, appropriately remarking that the plaintiff had adopted a very wise course. That the plaintiff was merely the creature of Mr. Surajmal admits of little doubt, in view of the circumstances revealed. And that Mr. Surajmal should have thus been content to have the case withdrawn and the very ugly allegations made against him left unrefuted is a matter which demands further enquiry. If the charge, that he deliberately instigated one of his clients to bring an action for damages against another of his clients, sending him to another solicitor for the purpose, and then arranging a settlement over that solicitor's head, were true then it is perfectly clear that Mr. Surajmal would not be a suitable person for the practice of the honourable profession of a solicitor.

As regards the last named point it may be as well to elucidate the matter a little further, on the basis of the defendant's allegations, though the matter was not fully revealed in court. It is alleged that, in spite of the fact that the defendant was represented in his suit against Tatia Saheb by another firm of solicitors, Mr. Surajmal settled the whole matter direct with him and then wrote to the other solicitors stating, "We are informed by our client's agent that the above suit has been settled by the parties out of court.....We are informed that your client has written to you accordingly." As a matter of fact there was no intervention on the part of any "agent" at all. The matter was settled between Mr. Dada and Mr. Surajmal direct and the latter wrote this letter, it is alleged, to prevent it being known that he had communicated with or seen Dada in the absence of his solicitors. That, again, is conduct which requires explanation, and we trust that Mr. Surajmal will be called upon to give such explanation,—as well as that of the other allegations made against him,—by the Chief Justice or the Law Society.

Notes of the Day.

Sir William Markby on Self-Government.

The time is now far gone when any shade of responsible opinion in England could hold, as the "Spectator" did in 1907, that it would not be possible in any circumstances to introduce into India any form of representative government. In view of this welcome change in English public opinion, the following extracts from the letter which the late Sir William Markby wrote to the "Spectator" in reply to its contention will be found interesting. Sir William Markby, it may be remembered, was a consistent advocate of Indian reform and, though like the lawyer that he was, he recognised that there were many legal checks to the despotic character of Government in India from the point of view of the people, the true grievance of India, he showed, did not, however lie there, but in the practical exclusion of Indians from

all share in this power, which in England is diffused very widely. In short, it is exactly the same grievance as is now left by many women in England. To them, as to the people of India, the Government is a despotism. And it would be a great mistake to suppose that this grievance is only felt by a minute fraction of Indians. Does the Indian Press, not only of Bengal but of Madras, of Bombay, of the Punjab, of Lucknow, represent nobody? Are we to imagine that the Indian Press alone in the world represents precisely the ideas which its constituency disapproves? And are we for ever to go on saying that to share the Government with Indians is an absolute impossibility?

The Ceylon Riots.

The Blue Book that was issued in England in mail week on the disturbances in Ceylon in May and June last sheds some valuable light on the true origin and nature of the whole episode and corrects in certain respects the misconceptions formed in India thereat, owing to the extremely meagre reports that filtered through the public prints of the island. It will be recalled that the first outbreak occurred unexpectedly at Kandy on May 28, the anniversary of the nativity of Buddha, some Singalese Buddhist carol singers coming in collision with Mahomedans in the early hours of the morning. The trouble spread like wild fire and in the next few days the rioting raged over five provinces, Mahomedans' property being looted, their shops and houses destroyed and mosques desecrated, while there were violent attacks on persons also, resulting in a number of deaths. The Governor's despatches mention 39 deaths among the rioters and four of unknown persons. Sixty-three persons were also killed in the course of the suppression of the rioting by the military and the police. The Governor estimates the compensation payable to the sufferers in the riots at six million rupees. The penalty which Ceylon had to pay for the disturbances does not, however, end here. In the trials by the court-martial that followed the riots, 26 had to pay the extreme penalty, while 248 others were sentenced to penal servitude and 27 to imprisonment.

No Evidence of German Intrigue.

The Governor makes one thing clear in connection with these riots. There is no evidence that German influence was in any way concerned in the matter. On the other hand, what intrigues there were in pre-war and in the early days of the war, sought to excite disloyalty not among the Singalese, but among the Mahomedans. "These latter used to be the best customers of the resident German traders in Ceylon, and at the outbreak of the war the liquidation, without financial panic, of their obligations to the enemy subjects, was a matter of graver concern to me," says Sir Robert Chalmers, "than I could at the time prudently make known in this island." In the opinion of the Governor, the riots had a two-fold origin. It was both religious and economic. The religious roots could be traced to the standing animosity between the Singalese and the Moslems over the question of allowing music during religious processions in front of mosques. The lower courts of Kandy had decided in favour of the Singalese, but this decision had been upset by the Supreme Court and so there was much heart-burning on the Singalese side. On the economic side there was the fact of enterprising Moslem traders from Southern India coming like birds of passage and amassing wealth by their thrifty ways, an object of envy to the thriftless Singalese. This circumstance together with the prevailing high prices and scarcity contributed in no small measure to fanning the flames of hatred when the outbreak occurred. One notable feature of the whole unfortunate episode was that both the European community and the Government were scrupulously avoided by the rioters in their attacks.

Women's Work in the War.

That war hath (as Milton did not say) her victories not less renowned than Peace, is revealed in the contribution which the women of the Empire, especially of Great Britain, have made to the prosecution of this war. The employment of women was an essential part of Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for ensuring an adequate supply of munitions. "Notes on the Employment of Women" issued in mail week by Mr. Lloyd George is intended to show the part which women have played and can play, in a greater degree, in the war and thus to remove the objections to the employment of women from the workers as well as the employers. A series of excellent photographs showing women working at the lathe and drilling machine and every other sort of device associated with the engineer's shop, are reproduced on paper chosen to show them to the best advantage. Mr. Lloyd George believes that the record will act

"as an incentive and a guide in many factories where employers and employed have been sceptical as to the possibilities of dilution." Being convinced," he says, "that until that policy is boldly adopted throughout the country we cannot provide our armies with such an adequate supply of munitions as will enable them to bring this war to an early and successful conclusion, I very earnestly command this book to the most serious considerations of employers and employed."

The volume has, indeed, its own obvious purpose, but, it is, in addition, a monument to the capacity, the infinite adaptability and the devotion of woman.

Deccan Sardars and the Elections.

We hope early orders will be issued by the Bombay Government doing away with the practice, which has been recently brought into vogue, of insisting upon the personal appearance of the Deccan Sardars before the Collector or Political Agent to sign the voting papers for the Council elections. This practice, we are given to understand, did not obtain prior to 1909, and was only subsequently brought into existence by Mr. Roper, the then Agent for the Sardars, who arbitrarily went behind the instructions left by Mr. Kincaid, for no express reasons. The Sardars feel very strongly on the subject and some are understood to have abstained from voting at the last Council elections on this very account. We see no adequate reason for insisting on the personal attendance of high class Sardars and ruling chiefs for so minor a matter as the recording of votes. The several Agents to the Sardars and the Collectors know the Sardars very well personally and in most cases, we dare say, their signatures as well. In case of any doubt regarding the signatures, the Agent would very easily settle his doubt by reference to the documents in his office.

The Safer Side of the Road.

While "keep to the left" is a salutary piece of advice for all vehicles to follow in modern streets, the question which is the proper side of the road for pedestrians to keep cannot be answered so easily and is likely to raise diametrically opposite views from pedestrians, drivers and controllers of the traffic. What conflict of opinion prevails among the magistracy and the public even in well-regulated London, will be found from the following report of a discussion among the justices at Caversham Police Court in mail week:—

The chairman, Sir Robert Herman-Hodge, said that if pedestrians did not keep to the proper side of the road,—the left-hand side,—they alone were to blame if they were run down.

Mr. T. Neighbour: But in towns you are always told to keep to the right.

Sir Percy Sanderson said that pedestrians should invariably keep to the right.

Superintendent Lambourn: Foot-passengers should keep on the left-hand side and vehicles proceeding in the same direction should go round them.

Mr. T. Pitman King: The left is doubtlessly the most dangerous place to be in. You should face the danger.

Alderman Chivers: That is what I urge. Face the danger!

Mr. King: The chairman is right in saying, "Keep to the left," but it is not the safest plan.

Mr. R. F. Duff: Why not ask the Home Office for its advice?

The Chairman: Look at the opinion of this Bench! Multiply that by the population of the country and what a state of things we shall have! I accept no responsibility for my remarks here to-day.

Keep to the Right.

Seeing that there is no police regulation on the subject, perhaps the advice that you should always face the danger would command itself as sensible to most pedestrians who have long experience of the trials of the road in modern cities. Seeing that if you keep to the left you have to be constantly on the alert lest you should be in the way of fast driving vehicles which also keep to the left, it should be safer for pedestrians to keep to the right side of the road, facing the vehicles that come up from the front and not having to be in constant fear of being unwarily run over by vehicles from behind. The pedestrian has also this advantage on his side in case of any accident, that, if the accident happens when he is on the right side of the road, the vehicle which, coming up from behind, has collided with him, will have, as a matter of fact, transgressed the regulation and driven to the right and not kept to the left, as it should always do. As for accidents from vehicles coming from the front of a pedestrian they would naturally be far fewer than those from vehicles coming up from behind him. Hence, for more reasons than one, pedestrians would be always better advised to keep to the right, as vehicles keep to the left.

Indian Indentured Labour in Fiji.

Messrs. C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson, who recently paid a visit to the Fiji Islands with a view to ascertain the real lot of the Indian labourers who emigrate to those islands under the indenture system, have summed up in the current number of the "Modern Review" their impressions of the whole system prevalent there. Their conclusion is that, making allowances for all that the Fiji planters have to say from the employers' point of view, still the five-year long term of contract under which Indian coolies are forced to serve in Fiji, is one that has proved harmful, morally as well as socially, to the labourers and should not be tolerated. Messrs. Andrews and Pearson point out that such a long period of contract does not obtain in any other colony, British or non-British. In South Africa, Kaffir contracts on the Rand are usually for one and a half years. The Chinese contract, when in operation, was for five years. In Natal the five-year contract for Indian labourers found favour for a time, but now it has been practically abandoned. In the Malay States, too indentured labour on the five-year basis was tried for some time, but has ceased to exist by a joint agreement between the Government and the planters in favour of shorter term contracts. In the Papuan plantations, yearly contracts is the rule, while in Hawaii, which is most near in its conditions of life to Fiji, the Americans, so far as Messrs. Andrews and Pearson could gather, have never taken to indentured labour. "They secure permanent employees by high wages and advantageous terms." Only forty females for every hundred male recruits are admitted in Fiji and it is not difficult to explain why the social and family conditions obtaining among the indentured labourers there should be so very disappointing. The Government of India should no longer hesitate to put an end to this barbaric system which goes under the name of indenture in the Colonies of the Empire and which is a blot on *Pax Britannica*.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit yesterday morning to the Alexandra Docks. At No. 2 Shed Sir Frederick Sprott, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and Mr. Reynolds, Manager of the Harbour Railways met the distinguished visitors. There they boarded trolleys and started on a tour of inspection to Vadalla, from where they motored back to Government House.

Colonel and Mrs. Benn who were guests at Government House have left for the Residency Jaipur.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with Lady and Miss O'Dwyer returned to Lahore on Sunday from his farewell visit to the Viceroy at Delhi.

Mr. Muddiman is confirmed as Secretary in the Legislative Department, Government of India

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN ISSUE.

STATIONARY BUT SATISFACTORY

ATTEMPT ON ENVER PASHA.

TURKS STILL RETIRING IN CAUCASUS.

A semi-official statement says the situation before Verdun is stationary but satisfactory. The enemy is fiercely but fruitlessly endeavouring to dislodge the French from the outskirts of the village of Douaumont, which, however, is strongly held.

The three days' onslaught of the second phase of the battle has not been marked by the slightest advance. The issue is awaited in Paris without the slightest anxiety. The proportion of French to German casualties at Verdun is estimated at one to five.

The Russians in Persia have captured Bidjar, 70 versts north-west of Hamadan.

According to a Dutchman who has come from Berlin, the German public is nervous about Verdun which is supposed to be the last German offensive. The failure would disastrously affect the public and the Reichstag.

Enver Pasha has been wounded in an attempt on his life. The Duke of Mecklenburg, in view of the gravity of the situation, has telegraphed to the Kaiser, urging the dispatch of reinforcements to Constantinople.

A Berlin message stating that Enver Pasha is visiting the holy places in Palestine, is considered significant.

With the occupation of Bitlis the whole of the Van region passes into the hands of the Russians. The Turks continue to retreat.

It is announced that two Zeppelins raided the north-east coast on Sunday night. Some bombs were dropped near the shore, but no damage is reported.

Herr Liebknecht, in a fierce outburst in the Prussian Diet, denounced the atrocities by German troops in occupied territories, and caused a scene by affirming that the conditions prevailing in the country were breeding revolutionists.

The Pope has made a new appeal for peace.

CORRECTION.

In the Athens message dated March 4th which appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle," the name of the Italian steamer torpedoed by an Austrian submarine should be read as Giava not Java.

THE GREAT VERDUN WALL.

POSITION STATIONARY BUT SATISFACTORY.

THE VERDUN STRUGGLE EXTENDS.

VIGOROUS ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

BOMBARDMENT ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 5.

The communiqué says that in the Verdun region, the struggle which has hitherto been localised to the village of Douaumont, has been extended.

The Germans at dusk very vigorously attacked our lines from Bois Haudremont to fort Douaumont, which was repulsed by our curtain of fire and rifle fire.

A bombardment continued all night with some intensity along the whole front eastward of the Meuse and westward of Morthomme and Cote de Loi.

Our artillery at Lombartzyde wrecked German trenches and our batteries in Argonne fired numerous salvoes on the enemy trenches and communications starting a fire at Doureuilles.

NO CHANGE.

ATTACK NOT RENEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 6.

The communiqué says our batteries effected the destruction of five enemy works north of Soissons, and bombarded enemy works in various places in Argonne.

There was a very violent bombardment north of Verdun, notably between Bois Haudremont and fort Douaumont. The enemy however, did not renew the attack. There was no change in the village of Douaumont, of which we hold the immediate outskirts.

A German attack on our advanced positions in a wood east of Vacherauville was completely repulsed.

There was a heavy bombardment in the Woevre region, at Fresnes and east of Haudiomont. Our artillery was active on the whole front.

We cannonaded the enemy marching north of Vacherauville, near Bois Fosses and on the outskirts of Louvemont.

A French aeroplane last night dropped several bombs on the station at Conflans, where there was great activity.

HEROIC FRENCH RESISTANCE.

400,000 ENEMY PROJECTILES DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.

The battle of Verdun raged furiously throughout yesterday, but evening found the position of the adversaries unchanged. The enemy continued to exert his maximum efforts against the village of Douaumont and tried every expedient in frightfulness, but was powerless against the heroic French resistance.

The losses of the Germans were altogether disproportionate to the expenditure of energy, and far exceeded those of the French, whose reserves of men and munitions are ample for all emergencies.

The two days onslaught of the second phase of the battle was not marked by the slightest advance. Moreover, the enemy no longer has the advantage of surprise, while the ground is so torn up by ceaseless bombardment that it cannot be organised scientifically.

German survivors are fatigued and fresh troops demoralised by the sight of mounds of corpses, some fifty thousand of which are lying in front of the French lines. Hence, the issue is awaited in Paris without the slightest anxiety.

It is estimated that the Germans are hurling four hundred thousand projectiles daily in the battle of Verdun.

SITUATION BEFORE VERDUN.

STATIONARY BUT SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 6.

A semi-official statement says the situation before Verdun is stationary but satisfactory.

The enemy is fiercely but fruitlessly endeavouring to dislodge us from the outskirts of the village of Douaumont, which we hold strongly.

The Germans plastered the sector between Bois Haumont and Douaumont with shells of all calibres, but were unable to gain an inch.

Their failure to make progress justifies the increase of confidence in victory.

BRILLIANT BRITISH EXPLOIT.

INTERNATIONAL TRENCH BLUFF.

INCREASING POWER OF RESOURCES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters telegraphs that the recapture of the International Trench bluff in the Ypres salient on 2nd March was even more brilliant than was at first thought.

The Germans had feverishly consolidated in the position. The British infantry assault was delivered at 4-30 in the morning.

The Germans were discovered packed in craters and dugouts hiding from the terrible artillery preparation. Five officers and 250 men were taken prisoners. Our casualties were surprisingly slight. Several counter-attacks have since been made, but have been repulsed with slaughter.

The ever-increasing power of our resources is clearly manifested in the two days fighting which has been more costly to the enemy than any recent action on the British front.

SHARP MINE FIGHTING ROUND VERMELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 4.

The communiqué says during the night there was sharp fighting in mine craters north-east of Vermelles. All craters remained in our hands.

BRITISH RETAIN GAINED GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.

A communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says grenade fighting continued last night in craters north-east of Vermelles.

The enemy displayed activity at Loos and north-east of Ypres.

The situation on the Ypres-Commines canal is quiet. We retain the ground we gained on March 2nd.

THE VERDUN WALL.

"BEHIND WHICH THERE IS NOTHING"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

General Sarrail, the former commandant of Verdun, interviewed by the "Hestia" (Athens), said "the Germans are flinging themselves against a wall behind which there is nothing. Verdun is merely a post in the line stretching from Nieuport to Switzerland."

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN.

EXCEED FRENCH BY FIVE TO ONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The names of the places in the communiqué show that the French line between Malancourt and the Meuse has been withdrawn to accord with the new line east of the Meuse. The proportion of French to German casualties at Verdun are estimated at one to five.

BERLIN PUBLIC APPREHENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Gaulois" quotes a Dutchman, who has come from Berlin, to the effect that the public is nervous about Verdun which is supposed to be the last German offensive. The failure would disastrously affect the public and the Reichstag.

FRENCH CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

A "Times" telegram from Paris states that the French casualties in the first shock at Verdun were 30,000.

GRAVE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATTEMPT ON ENVER PASHA'S LIFE.

KAISER URGED TO DESPATCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Mar. 4.

Diplomatic advices state that Enver Pasha has been wounded in an attempt on his life.

The Duke of Mecklenburg in view of the gravity of the situation has telegraphed to the Kaiser urging the despatch of reinforcements to Constantinople.

ENVER VISITING HOLY PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Mar. 5.

No further news has been received of Enver Pasha but a Berlin message stating that he is visiting the holy places in Palestine, is significant. If the news of the attempt on his life is true it is likely to have the most important consequences.

RECENT VICTORY IN EGYPT.

RESULTS OF THE FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Feb. 4.

Our casualties among officers on 26th February included one South African killed and five wounded, one Officer of Dorset Yeomanry killed and one wounded. The enemy's casualties were heavy.

We captured 33,000 rounds of ammunition, fifty camels and large quantities of dates, besides 29 prisoners including five chiefs.

Sidibarrans was re-occupied on 28th February after being for three months in the hands of the enemy.

SUEZ CANAL DEFENCES.

SOLIDITY AND ADEQUACY OF FORCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
CAIRO, Mar. 3.

Members of the Assembly visited the Suez Canal defences and the great military camp.

They admired the splendid dispositions and installations and returned with the ineffacable impression of solidity and adequacy of the forces, should the enemy be foolish enough to attempt an attack.

They watched the evolutions of the warships in the Canal and of the aeroplanes overhead.

DISCOMFITURE OF PRO-GERMANS.

PRESIDENT SUPREME NOT THE KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 5.

The pro-Germans are much discomfited by the Senate vote, especially as a similar defeat is likely in the House of Representatives.

Comment is summed up in a statement that the Senate has shown that the foreign affairs of the United States are still in the hand of the President and not in that of the Kaiser.

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.

It is officially announced that a new Africa General Service medal has been instituted to commemorate native operations in the east, central and west Africa, to be granted to the forces under Colonel Cubitt for operations against Shimberberris from 19th to 25th November, 1914, and from 2nd to 9th February, 1915, and operations in the Shire region of Nyassaland from 24th January to 17th February, 1915.

EXPLOSION IN FRENCH POWDER FACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 5.

Twenty-two persons have been killed and sixty-six injured by an explosion in a powder factory at Courneuve.

VICE-ADMIRAL LE BON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 5.

Vice-Admiral Le Bon has been appointed Chief of the Naval Staff.

IMPORTANCE OF BITLIS SUCCESS.

WHOLE OF VAN REGION OCCUPIED.

RETREAT OF TURKS CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 4.

With the occupation of Bitlis the whole of the Van region passes into the hands of the Russians.

Moreover it thrusts a wedge between the Turkish forces operating in the Mush region and those in the region of Lake Urmia.

Turkish reinforcements from Mesopotamia will now be obliged to make a detour in order to join the third Turkish army.

PETROGRAD, March 5.

The pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus continues.

BOOTY AT BITLIS.

MUNITIONS DEPOT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.

Official details of the capture of Bitlis show that the Russians attacked without firing a shot in the night during a snowstorm. They charged with bayonet, dislodging the Turks after a desperate resistance.

The Turkish artillery position was captured by close fighting, all the defenders being killed. During the pursuit the Russians captured twenty new Krupp guns in good condition and they sabred and captured many Turks.

A large artillery munitions depot was captured at Bitlis.

PERSIAN CAMPAIGN.

BIDJAR CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 4.

The communiqué says that the Russians have captured Bidjar, seventy versts north-west of Hamadan.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

MINE FIGHTING AT ILLUKST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 5.

The communiqué says we exploded fourteen mines at Illukst. Desperate fighting for the craters ensued and we occupied six.

The Germans made a violent attack a few miles east of Baranovitch which was repulsed. There was general briskness on the entire front.

ENEMY EVACUATE LIDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Petrograd Bourse Gazette" says the Germans anticipating a Russian offensive in the Spring evacuated Lida, except for a small garrison.

TWO ZEPPELINS RAID NORTH-EAST COAST

MOVEMENTS NOT CLEARLY DEFINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 6.

The Press Bureau announces that two Zeppelins raided the north-east coast on Sunday night. Their movements have not hitherto been clearly defined. Some bombs were dropped near the shore, but it is not known whether any damage was done on land.

POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Mar. 4.

The Pope has made a new appeal for peace.

His Holiness says he cannot witness in silence Europe tearing itself to pieces and he repeats the proposal that each belligerent should declare its desires but should be ready to make sacrifices resulting in a lasting peace just to all.

SCENE IN PRUSSIAN DIET

SOCIALIST'S OUTBURST.

CONDITIONS BREEDING REVOLUTIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.

In the Prussian Diet today Herr Liebknecht indulged in a fierce outburst against censorship. He said that mention of the trials of the peace demonstrators and food rioters was prohibited, and the population was ignorant how these were growing.

He denounced atrocities by German troops in occupied territories and the release of jail birds to join the army where there were already masses of men of a hideous lasciviousness.

He dwelt on political persecution, saying that hundreds had been imprisoned and not allowed to consult lawyers. A new police department had been inaugurated to deal with peace propagandists.

Herr Liebknecht caused a scene by affirming that these conditions were breeding revolutionists. The cries of distress from prisons and from slaves in distress were stifled to-day, but one day would be heard to rouse mankind to a holy war for peace.

Herr Liebknecht was describing the reign of terror in Austria when the debate was closured.

THE MOEWE'S VICTIMS.

MINE-LAYING ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.

The British steamer Teutonian has been sunk. The crew were landed.

A communiqué gives the names of fifteen vessels which the Moewe either sank or sent to neutral ports. Two new victims are the Saxon Prince and the French steamer Maroni.

The communiqué concludes, that at several points on the enemy coast, the Moewe laid mines of which the battleship King Edward VII was among the victims.

COMPULSION IN ENGLAND.

FULL TEXT OF THE FIRST SUMMONS.

The proclamation calling up the first batch of men under the Military Service Act was posted throughout London and in the Provinces in mail week.

Forty thousand copies, printed in red on white paper, were published in London alone. The proclamation read:—

ARMY RESERVE (MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.)

Whereas by Proclamation dated 4th August 1914, his Majesty, in exercise of powers conferred on him by the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, ordered the Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from time to time to give and when given to revoke or vary such directions as may be necessary or proper for the calling up of the Army Reserve or any of the men belonging thereto; and Whereas under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916, certain persons will, on the 2nd of March, 1916, be deemed to have duly enlisted in his Majesty's Regular Forces for general service with the Colours, or in the Reserve, for the period of the war, and to have been forthwith transferred to the Reserve:

And whereas such Reservists have been assigned to classes according to the year of their birth:

Now therefore I, Field Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Kitchener K.G., K.P., do hereby direct as follows:

Every Reservist under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916, who belongs to any of the classes mentioned in the subjoined schedule is, unless an application for a certificate of exemption has been made and has not been finally disposed of, hereby required to report himself for the purpose of joining the Colours on such date and at such place as may hereafter be notified: or if on or before the 17th day of March, 1916, he has not received any such notice to report himself to the commander of the recruiting sub-area at the recruiting office nearest to his usual place of residence on the aforesaid 17th day of March 1916.

A Reservist who fails without reasonable cause or excuse to comply with these directions will be guilty of an offence under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic. Cap 48).

SCHEDULE.

March 3, 1916: Date on which the classes will commence to be called up.

Class	Class.
2nd Men born in 1896	8th Men born in 1890
3rd Men born in 1895	9th Men born in 1889
4th Men born in 1894	10th Men born in 1888
5th Men born in 1893	11th Men born in 1887
6th Men born in 1892	12th Men born in 1886
7th Men born in 1891	

The classes called up correspond with those already called up under the Group System and the Groups who will present themselves on February 29.

Single men who voluntarily attest before the Act comes into operation will be assigned to the usual group, and in cases where their groups have already been called up they will be given a month's grace before being required to present themselves.

The work of appointing tribunals to deal with exemption claims under the Act will be completed during the next few days.

THE INDIAN MULE DRIVER.

COMES INTO HIS OWN.

ALL ABOUT THE CAMEL.

(By Eye-Witness in Mesopotamia.)

The first and second line transport is served by pack mules, Indian army transport carts drawn by mules and ponies, camels, and a bullock train for the heavy guns. It is doubtful if any other army can count in being so efficiently served in the way of transport when fighting in an unhospitable country. The Indian Supply and Transport man with his wide experience of campaigns in diverse climates, hot cold and moist and dry, from Somaliland and the Soudan to Tibet and the Abor country, has come near to perfecting his art—thanks to the unestimable virtues of the mule and the drabi.

In the old days before the war the drabi was a worthy drudge, and as such respected. He got "more kicks and less half pence" than anybody else in the army. His work was always doing and never done. In the hot weather he was toiling up and down the hill roads; in the cold weather there were manoeuvres, and in the leave season he could not be spared, so he saw little of the bosom of his family. Perhaps it is adversity that has moulded him. In this war like so many of the obscure, he has achieved distinction. No one any longer thinks of the drabi as a non-combatant.

Before August 1914 there was only one case in which an Indian mule driver received a decoration. Now he has come into his own. At Sahil and Shaiba alone six members of the corps were awarded the Indian Order of Merit. And in France the drabi's izzat was high. It was a drabi who pursued his escaping mule almost into the German lines at Loos crying out that the beast had broken his heal rope and that his sahib would be angry. It was a drabi who sat through the whole of the bombardment at Neuvechapelle when all the rest of his column had taken cover. He wandered about all night unable to find his destination and his cart was written off, for the bombardier in charge, who had obeyed the order "All into your dug-outs" said that nothing could live through that fire. In the morning Muhammad Alim turned up at Brigade headquarters with his ammunition explaining that he had lost the way—"Rasta bul gia, hazur". When asked what the fire was like, he said that the wind from the shells was like the monsoon in the hills at Dharmsala.

And only the other day Ali Hussein, drabi, must needs report himself sick on January 23rd. The Doctor found a bullet in his shoulder.

"When were you wounded?" he asked.

"In the battle, sahib."

"But that was on the 21st. Why did you not report yourself before?" "Sahib he said fearing reproof. I had no time. The wounded were too many".

He had made the journey to the trenches in his cart ten or a dozen times through the darkness and cold and mud and rain.

It is not the fearlessness of the drabi, brave as he is, which has won him esteem, so much as the sense so deeply rooted in him that his immediate job is the only essential thing. There have been marches and battles in this campaign which have taxed the resources of human endurance, but the drabi has always played up, whether in the floods of Shaiba or in the burning march from Ahwaz to Amarah in June, whether in carrying up ammunition to the firing line, or in bringing back the wounded from the field. "Every one of them" an officer said writing to his wife "deserves a gold medal."

THE HARDY MULE.

If beasts were decorated the mule would be covered with ribbons. He also know not defeat. His hardiness is proverbial; none of the plagues of Mesopotamia have affected his sang-froid. The pack mule as a rule serves the first line, in the second line the brunt of the work has fallen on the ponies and mules of the Jaipur and Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport corps. The ponies are country breds, ungelded, and stand about 13.2. They go in a yoke with a curricle bar and are as serviceable as the cart they draw which is the most handy, adaptable, indestructible vehicle over rough ground. These light carts carry ten maunds when the going is dry, and they will plough through mud in which an ambulance, limber, or general service wagon sticks fast. One seldom sees a stranded Indian Army Transport cart among the wreckage of a battle.

The A. T. carts were at Shaiba in January last year plying daily between the camp and Basra, through five miles of flood in two or three feet of water with frequent bog holes in which the animals and carts were submerged. The ponies had to be unhooked, the carts unloaded, manhandled with drag ropes and loaded again. From Shaiba they went to Ahwaz, and thence on that historic desert march in June through sand and swamp by Illah and Bisaitin to Amarah. Thence to Ali Gharbi, Kut-Al-Amarah and Ctesiphon, back to Ali Gharbi, and on again in the new advance. Thirteen months with little halt; and after in their daily convoy work with constant covering, of their tracks, the same carts, same animlas, same men. And they look as if they could do it again.

It is commonly reported in the force—with what truth I cannot say—that the Jaipur pony transport train won the battle of Shaiba. The story is that when the two hundred carts appeared cantering up on the horizon in the blue of the mirage as dusk fell, the Turkish General taking them for a new brigade of cavalry decamped forthwith.

THE DAINTY CAMEL.

The camel so far has been but an auxiliary in the second line of transport, but much is expected of him, though he is woefully misunderstood. Like the yak he is a providentially ascetic beast, and has the supreme virture of living on the soil. The prickly agool is sufficient for his needs on easy days, but when marching he is given his balls of moistened gram. The riverain breed, or Judi as he is locally called is not, like his bedawi brother, trained to go without water, but he is proof against camel fly and has certain virtues of his own.

In spite of his nobbly extremities, wooden diet, and grotesquely proportioned limbs, the camel is a dainty beast. His mincing gait and supercilious glances are generally attributed to pose; as a matter of fact they are the expression of an inward and unsuspected delicacy. Neither the British officer nor the Indian Sepoy as a rule understands the camel of a strange land. There have been exceptions as in the case of the Guards at Khartoom, where the camelry became as much a cult as the horse and the gurgling protests of the beast were heard no more in the camp. But too often the camel's uncouth bulk combined with his uncanny asceticism leaves a false impress of hardines and adds to his yoke. Weight is piled on; his cries and bubblings ascend to deaf ears; he is hard driven on the march and given any kind of bed, wet or dry, to lie on. This the S. and T. man, new to his job, comes into mess of an evening and reviles his "————camels" who have broken down out of spite. His argument is that being all leg and neck his heart and guts must be wanting and he therefore lacks the spirit to survive adversity.

He is brittle and will break his leg kicking against a stone; and he will split up and die if his legs slip apart in the mud. In this country snow kills him. He is as sensitive to damp as a hypochondriacal city clerk and will catch a fatal cold if asked to doss in a swamp. But well cared for, sufficiently equipped and tactfully treated, he is second only, as a beast of burden, to the mule.

I believe that the camel is full of curiosity and that he has a soul. I once rode a beast over five hundred miles of desert which held only one pool. When we reached the pool I expected him to drink greedily; instead he hesitated, wetted his lips, and admired the setting sun. He sipped again as Dr. Middleton might have sipped his port and after a few more fastidious glances east and west took a satisfying draught.

"FULL OF CURIOSITY."

The Mesopotamia camel is a fast walker, he deserved well of us when he kept up with the cavalry in the march from Kut-al-Amara to Ali Gharbi. He is a lighter breed than the Indian camel, but more enduring and will carry an equal weight. He steps more quickly in the mud and preserves a better balance. He is more docile; he seldom bites and when he kicks it is upon provocation. A transport officer in the force made the discovery that *cents* can kick kneeling with a sudden semi-circular sweep of the leg. One has to be chary of the beast that is reclining on one haunch.

The camels here have no nose rings. They are not driven in single file threaded from nose to tail as in India, but in a hard grazing. The camel driver walks behind, only in camps and confined places he leads crying out "Hadua Hadua" When he rides he guides his beast with a stick.

As I write in my tent the mules are being fed. There is always satisfaction to be had out of watching that repast, for the kachar, unlike the camel, is a beast of frank appetite. As the grain is being mixed in a blanket on the ground every member of the cadre is watching intently. An officer's voice is heard "Is the dhana ready"? The Havildar replies in a language understood by the corps "Ready sahib" Every beast pricks up his ears. Then the nosebags go round. And a chorus goes up; an indescribable chant, singing and neighing and braying. Such a grace before meals as seldom greets the ears of the giver of all supplies.

BRITISH SHIPPING LINES.

Shipping conditions have been so radically altered by a year of war that it is reassuring to find that our leading companies have on the whole maintained their gross tonnage better than might have been anticipated, notwithstanding all the depredations of the enemy, says a contemporary. Some have fared better than others in this respect, so that a few changes necessarily have taken place in their relative positions. The two premier companies, however, still maintain their respective places in the list, the British India leading with an actual increase in tonnage, while the Ellerman Lines Company remains as before, a good second, notwithstanding a comparatively slight decrease. On the other hand, the White Star Company, which held the third place, now drops to the sixth position, its place being taken by Alfred Holt and Company, which shows a good advance in tonnage. The P. and O. still occupies the fourth place, though with a reduced total. We extract from the comprehensive statistics published by the "Syren and Shipping" a table showing the relative positions and tonnage of the first eleven companies:—

Name of Company.	No. of vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Average size.
1. British India	145	700,318	4,830
2. Ellerman Lines, Ltd., (including Bucknall)	133	633,990	4,767
3. Alfred Holt & Co. ...	84	561,339	6,683
4. P. and O.	62	517,578	8,348
5. Furness Line	118	462,554	3,920
6. White Star	27	434,039	16,075
7. Union Castle	49	355,275	7,250
8. Royal Mail	55	337,439	6,135
9. Elder Dempster ...	92	309,218	3,361
10. Leyland	48	301,763	6,287
11. Cunard	24	300,000	12,500

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SUPPORT FOR INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council this morning Lord Carmichael presiding, there was a good attendance of members. After Mr. E. A. Martin made the oath of allegiance to the Crown 38 interpellations were answered.

Mr. Donald in reply to a question regarding the encouragement of Indian manufactories said that the only changes of note that had taken place since the publication of Mr. Swan's report was the failure of the glass factory at Sodepur, establishment of a new tannery at Berhampore and opening of a new factory at Kidderpore for the manufacture of galvanised iron articles, chiefly buckets. The tannery at Berhampore had only recently been started. Owing to the war it had experienced difficulty in obtaining certain materials necessary for its manufactures and the Government were giving every assistance possible to secure those materials. The galvanising work at Kidderpore produced daily eighty dozen buckets and they were assisted largely by the Government's orders.

In reply to further questions on the same subject Mr. Donald said that the Government of Bengal purchase for their own requirements manufactured goods from indigenous factories. These goods include building materials, engineering plant, hardware, wire, leather, paints and colours, oils, furniture, canvas, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, drugs and medicines, scientific instruments, paper, stationery, printing materials, earthenware, glass and glassware, and other goods of a miscellaneous character. The value of such goods purchased in 1914-15 was three lakhs of rupees. There are three paper-making factories in Bengal, two belong to the Titaghur Paper Mills Company and produce about 19,000 tons of paper per annum of which the Government purchase about 6,000 tons. The third belongs to the Bengal Paper Mills Company. Its annual outturn is about 6,000 tons of which the Government purchase 3,000 tons.

On the motion of Mr. Beatson Bell, the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Smoke Nuisances (Amendment) Bill was taken into consideration and the Bill was passed.

Mr. Beatson Bell then presented the amended draft of the Financial Statement for 1916-17.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Mr. Mahendranath Ray moved that this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in selected District Boards in the province steps be taken to increase the proportion of elected members so as to admit of two-thirds of the whole District Boards (exclusive of Chairman) being elected by the Local Boards.

He said the principle underlying his resolution was strongly recommended by the Decentralisation Commission and approved by the Government of India and, therefore, should be given effect to.

Rai Nalinaksha Bose Bahadur, Mr. Surendranath Roy, Rai Radhacharan Pal Bahadur and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea pointed out that the acceptance of the resolution would be in conformity with the policy of the Indian Government and that of the Local Government as well as with the educated Indian opinion.

Nawab Shamsul Huda on behalf of the Government accepted the principle of the resolution and recognised the modesty of the demand but could not accept the resolution at the present time and hoped that in view of his assurances that the question might be considered later on the mover would not press his motion.

But the mover pressed for a division and the motion was lost, 18 voting for it and 27 against.

Mr. Fazlul Haq moved that the opinion of judicial officers and various public bodies be invited on the proposal to frame a scheme of execution of civil court commissions by Sub-Deputy Collectors and that in the meanwhile the proposal be held in abeyance.

Nawab Shamsul Huda on behalf of the Government, said the Government was going to consult those competent to speak on the subject. In view of this assurance the motion was withdrawn.

The Council stands adjourned till the 13th instant.

MATUNGA ROAD STATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "War Finance," has really done a service to the travelling public of Matunga, by bringing to the notice of the Railway authorities, through the medium of your widespread journal, the present wretched condition of the Matunga Road Station.

That the platforms need immediate looking to, there is no doubt. I am surprised to see the Railway authorities so indifferent in the matter of this station. On the Local Service up to Virar, I see no station to compare with Matunga. Could not the Railway authorities only raise the platform level just now and leave the waiting rooms and Offices to better times? I do not think the cost would be heavy and surely Government would not object to this, considering that it would avert accidents.

Besides' as you will see from your correspondent's letter the Railway authorities did promise to take this work in hand. I therefore sincerely trust that they will be good enough to take up this work at an early date as they will be doing a great boon to the travelling public and especially the residents of Matunga by raising the level of the platform.—Yours, etc.

FACILITAS.

Upper Mahim,
Bombay, March 6th 1916.

The designation of Mr. R. D. Anstead hitherto known as Planting Expert, Madras, shall be the future Deputy Director of Agriculture for planting district.

WAR AND COTTON TRADE.

PROF. TODD'S LECTURE.

At the Sydenham College of Commerce yesterday evening Prof. J. A. Todd delivered a lecture on "The War and the Cotton Trade" when Mr. N. N. Wadia presided.

Prof. Todd said that cotton was a subject in which he had been interested for many years. He was born in a cotton manufacturing district and he had been several times to the cotton growing parts of the world. He had visited the "cotton belt" in America. He spoke on the subject of cotton from the standpoint of an economist, and he thought that that was the point to discuss it. Cotton was of tremendous importance to Bombay and it was a subject of extraordinary interest not only to those whose business interests lay in that direction, but also from the general economical and commercial standpoint. Cotton trade illustrated the extraordinary vicissitudes through which some of our industries were passing on account of the war, and its history during the war was likely to be one of permanent interest. To deal with the question, Prof. Todd said, one must begin some time before the war. In 1894 the price of cotton touched its lowest point in modern times. Standard prices of cotton were most conveniently taken from Liverpool and they were based on American Middlings at Liverpool. Three pence per pound was the price reached in 1894. In 1904 owing to a short crop an American speculator was able to corner the domains of cotton crop and then the price was just a fraction under 9d. That was a temporary rush, but again it was 4d. It was convenient to compare the quinquennial rises in the price to arrive at a proper estimate. There was a steady rise since 1894 and the highest price in 1913 was 7.96, and the average price was 7.26d. What was the cause of this general upward tendency? It was due to no failure in the world's supply of cotton crop. It was increasing as the price was rising. In 1912-13 the world's output was 26 million bales. The increase from 1904 to 1914 was about 20 per cent. Crops were always on the increase. The world's consumption of cotton had been increasing during the last years, which was as fast as the supply would let it. In 1907 the world's spindles were 120 millions and in 1913 they had 143 million spindles—an increase of 20 per cent. The average consumption per spindle had also risen from 148 bales to 156, and it was constantly rising. Out of the last ten years before the war, in five years the consumption was in excess of the crop. They had been living from hand to mouth. When they had a big crop the prices dropped a little and carried some bales on to the next year, and when there was a bad year and the consumption more than the supply, the prices again went up. The prices had been regulated by the constant demand. The increase of demand was largely due to the spread of the clothing now in vogue throughout the civilised world. Nine-tenths of the cloth used in the world was cotton and the lecturer had been very much struck with the extraordinary degree to which cotton had been replacing other things, such as silk, wool, flax, etc. That was because cotton spinning and weaving had developed very much and fine and beautiful fabrics could be manufactured out of it. The results were marvellous. Beautiful fabrics could now be made which brought them within the reach of the poorer classes.

SMALL EFFECT OF WAR.

Just before the war there was a period of comparative quiet and in the early part of 1914 it became apparent that the American crop was going to be a record one, so also in India and Egypt, Chinese cotton too was becoming a factor in the world's supply. The high level price was tending to check the demand, and the market could be described on the whole as distinctly bad. On the top came the war. The effect of the war was essentially small, and it was not so bad as one expected it. It was thought that the war was going to have a very bad effect on the cotton rade. The cotton exchanges were closed because everything else was closed owing chiefly to financial difficulties. Transport difficulties were also very acute. They could not get the raw material and then they could not get the goods away. The financial situation was almost appalling. The financial position was dependent upon worldwide credit. The fact was that the cotton trade for the first few weeks of the war was very bad. In this instance he was speaking of Lancashire only. Referring to the abnormal crop of American cotton just before the war, the lecturer said, the question was where to store this cotton. There was room for half the crop only. But America managed eventually to store more than half. Another important question was finance, but that difficulty was tided over owing to the Federal Banks. At that time the idea of a cotton reserve was suggested. The lecturer deprecated the idea of decreasing the area under cotton by Government legislation. In Egypt they first intended to legislate but they had to abandon the idea subsequently. In India the question was very much discussed, but nothing was done by the Government except in certain provinces. The average in India was about 30 per cent. But in Egypt there was a very heavy decrease. When the estimates came out it was found that the American crop was reduced by something like 5 million bales; Egyptian was less by half a million and Indian from 5.20 to 2.60 millions. Altogether there was a shortage of 7 millions out of 26 millions of the world's crop. The cotton used by the enemy for gun cotton was infinitely less than that used for other purposes, and the enemy trade was entirely killed. The general level of price just now was not too high. The world price was ruled by the price of Texas cotton.

The Chairman complained that the Government had not done all that was necessary, and that they had not helped the millowners properly.

After a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant A. Lane-Joynt, Motor Machine Guns Corps.
Lieutenant H. Taylor, Engineers.
Lieutenant E. M. Thompson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Heath, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. Burnett, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant I. J. John, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Philpot, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant E. A. Wood, West Ridings.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant J. D. Maitland, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant A. E. Broad, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Reid, Manchesters.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant L. Clarkson, East Yorks.

MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieutenant D. Blenkiron, Manchesters.

NOW PRISONERS.

Lieutenant E. A. Tollemache, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant L. J. Pearson, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant B. R. Read, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. A. Loch, South Wales Borderers.
Captain R. de V. Shaw, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. G. Conyers, Artillery.
Lieutenant T. H. Holland, Artillery.
Lieutenant E. F. Litton, Artillery.
Lieutenant P. W. Straw, Seaforths.
Lieutenant H. O. Gough, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant O. K. Jones, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. B. Roberts, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant O. Underhill, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Scaife, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Bell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Buchan, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. M. Forrest, Duke of Cornwalls.
Second-Lieutenant H. M. Williams, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant A. O. Keen, Royal Scots.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 6.

The following names of British officers appear in the Indian Expeditionary Forces casualty list No. 20:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant R. G. Peck, 4th Battalion, the Cameronians.

PRISONER OF WAR WOUNDED.

Lieutenant B. J. P. Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry.

BANGALORE, March 6.

The death is reported in action in East Africa on the 12th February of Assistant-Surgeon A. R. Emmett who left Bangalore in 1914 with the 2nd North Lancashires for that front.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NUMBER OF NON-OFFICIALS RAISED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 6.

The "Punjabee" learns that the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State decided to increase the strength of the Punjab Legislative Council from 25 to 29, the number of non-official members being raised from 14 to 18. This will give one member to the District Boards of each revenue division, viz., five in place of three, one additional member to the municipal groups and one more member to be filled by nomination. The grouping of municipalities does not, however, follow revenue divisions.

ASTROLOGICAL COTTON FORECAST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have observed that prices of articles seem to be controlled by planetary conditions, and can very fairly be foretold. I have been investigating this branch of Astrology for some time past, and have come to this conclusion. As a sort of test, I am now attempting such a forecast for this week, as under, for American cotton:—

Monday the 6th March.—Rise, that is, from the prices at opening, the closing prices will be found to have advanced.
Tuesday the 7th.—Rise.
Wednesday the 8th.—Fall, doubtful.
Thursday the 9th.—Rise.
Friday the 10th.—Fall or steady.
Saturday the 11th.—Doubtful, or rise in Liverpool.

These prices apply to contracts for futures only; not spot prices.

In conclusion, I warn your readers against acting upon this forecast, as it is purely experimental.

Should any persons desire to communicate with me, they can do so at Sardar Griha, near Market, or at 158, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.—Yours etc.

Sardar Griha, 5th Mar. 1916.

GOVIND H. KERKAR, Astrologer.

P. S.—I particularly repeat the above warning to your readers not to depend upon this forecast, as the week is, astrologically, very mixed.—G. K.

TRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

TOMMY'S UNQUENCHABLE SPIRIT.

After all, Government institutions do concern themselves with human things. The British Museum is collecting those sprightly sheets—some of them printed, but mostly typed or "graphed"—in which trench editors record the lurid day in waggish pictures and pare. No better evidence can be found of our army's unquenchable spirit than these clay-stained flimsies, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

There's "The Gasper" of the Royal Fusiliers, with its story of the champion grouser who, when at home in hospital, found a yearning message from a girl donor on a new-laid egg. "Will you write?" was scrawled under her address. The grouser did—sitting up in bed with the butt-end of his indelible, and firing off on a postcard, "Your egg was bad!" There's a copy of "The Salient," whose poet writes "Toothless Rhymes for Ruthless Times," among them:

Two Scottish laddies at Ypres
Were harried and worried by snypres
So to flummox tormentres
They crawled on their *ventres*.
And—Pouf!—went a nest o'the vypres!

Or, again, here's the "Gazette" of the 20th Canadian Regiment, issued "to subscribers only" from an cozy cave at Battalion Headquarters, or nobbling despatch-riders and the A.S.C. men, who drive those endless lines of lurries over the shell-torn roads of France. Picture the editor reeling off limericks on all them—the legal rights of the wounded to their own scraps of shell; the V.C.'s terror of rats that play hide-and-seek on his sleeping face. Our Allies, too, have trench journals. They are on higher artistic planes—"L'Echo des Marmites" and "Le Poilu Enchaine." But these strike a deeper note. Somehow French and British seem to have temperamentally changed places. There are no heroics in our trench papers. The most serious note I see as I turn these exuberant pages is an extract from found letters of the dead:—"This is not a pretty job. But it's got to be done!"

Publishing conditions do not allow of much space being devoted to the subject, but there is room for "Frightfulness is thrown away upon our fellows; the trench paper proves this upon every page. The soldier has nicknames for all the German horrors but one. He never jokes about the chlorine gas, which entails agony too hideous for words. But consider the soldier's day as told by himself in these records—spurts of football between the bloodiest battles, with tunics for goal-posts, and a discarded shirt as a ball, wrapped round a lump of rubber coaxed from aerial headquarters; how the foe was harassed and teased by all possible means, even by the patriot-gramophone that gave "God Save the King" on the brink of a German hive; reports of dare-devil races on the parapet to decide an argument or a bet; how Private So-and-So wooed the café-keeper's daughter in parrot French that failed owing to the treachery of his teachers in the trench, and a column on "Gardening," with shrewd advice about the best seeds for the Flanders clay and prizes (packets of Woodbines) for the best tuft of primroses raised in the trench.

THE FRECH REPORTER.

Picture the trench reporter getting his news "by special wire" from Brigade Headquarters, or nobbling despatch-riders and the A.S.C. men, who drive those endless lines of lurries over the shell-torn roads of France. Picture the editor reeling off limericks on all them—the legal rights of the wounded to their own scraps of shell; the V.C.'s terror of rats that play hide-and-seek on his sleeping face. Our Allies, too, have trench journals. They are on higher artistic planes—"L'Echo des Marmites" and "Le Poilu Enchaine." But these strike a deeper note. Somehow French and British seem to have temperamentally changed places. There are no heroics in our trench papers. The most serious note I see as I turn these exuberant pages is an extract from found letters of the dead:—"This is not a pretty job. But it's got to be done!"

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So to flummox tormentres
They crawled on their *ventres*.
And—Pouf!—went a nest o'the vypres!

Or, again, here's the "Gazette" of the 20th Canadian Regiment, issued "to subscribers only" from an cozy cave at Battalion Headquarters. Appalling oceans of mud call for the following instructions: "Ration and fatigue parties swimming to the firing-line must keep a sharp look-out for hostile submarines." The "Strafe Column" tells how No. 2,613 started blue murder and green flares in the night by turning loose in the German wire a village cat with a bullybeef tin tied to her tail. Trench cartoons, if crudely drawn, are pointed enough. One shows the nervous sub—a new-comer—rushing from his bomb-proof at a slamming noise, to flounder in the thigh-deep slime. "That's a Taube overhead!" cries he to his orderly, who's fairly up to his neck at the salute. "No, sir—it's only the sergeant *a-beatin' his carpets!*"

"Shells permitting," is the cautious proviso of the editor when he announces "a quick-firing number, with which will be given away an armoured plate warranted to turn a Mauser bullet." Advertisements are nicely displayed. "Haig's Pills for Hunnish People." A mountain of shells gives grim point to this. "Lung Tonics" are aimed at sarcastic sergeants—veterans who wither green drafts with "Thank God, we's got a navy!"

"FIRST AID FOR MALINGERERS."

The "Lead-Slinger" is the organ of the West Riding Field Ambulance. Its "First Aid for Malingerers" makes a moving tale. There are skits on the inevitable parcel. How carpet slippers were delivered from a raft to a man in the flooded trench, who forthwith crawled into a funk-pit, and asked his love to change them for a motor-launch or a pair of stilts! "The Dairy of a Day" records a disappointment. Thus:—

12 15. Mail's in! Box for me. Shall dine symptuously.
12 20. Box opened. Only socks and insect powder! One gimlet, a phrase-book, and "Hints to Lonely Soldiers, by One Who'd Like to be Lonely Now!"
12 25. Dinner—a fag-end!
12 30. Spade-work after gold, water, and the well-known short-cut to Australia.

Then a Coldstreamer has uproarious tales of Lord Cavan's "amphibious brigade," who were in trenches undrainable and above the knees with puddle for twenty-three days. Some of the specimens before me have little notes scribbled in the corner of the creased and muddy page:—"Editor gassed." "Star reporter mauled on the wire." "Whole staff and gear buried on press-day by H. E. howitzer shell—11in. It caved in the whole parapet. Nobody left but the printer's devil—yaurs truly."

The Continent now knows our men as gay fatalists. "A terrible fellow," says the French General Zurlinden. "Merry, insouciant—*et toujours le boule-dogue!*" "Our chief mistake," mourns the German expert, Captain Persius, "was to underestimate our British opponents." Frightfulness is thrown away upon our fellows;

SALE! SALE!

Prior to closing.

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NAVAL PRIZE BOUNTY.

SINKING OF ENEMY SHIPS.

With reference to the recent Reuter's telegram on the Naval Fund, the following extract from the "Daily Telegraph" will be read with interest:—

Prize money was in early times when private persons and public bodies fitted out ships which were placed at the service of the Admiralty, essentially a form of remuneration to shipowners and sailors. It took the place of a larger sum in the shape of hire to the owners and wages to the crews.

Gradually two forms of special remuneration were evolved—prize money proper, which was based on the grant of the Crown, and consisted of the proceeds of ships and goods captured at sea during hostilities and condemned in a Prize-court, and head money, or, as it now less graphically called, prize bounty. This second division may be properly termed extra remuneration for the destruction or capture of a hostile ship of war, and it was a condition precedent to a grant that the hostile vessel must be lost to the enemy or acquired by this country. So strictly was this rule followed in fact that in 1810, when the Diana frigate chased the French frigate Elise to the French coast, and, after firing on her and cruising in the vicinity from Nov. 16 to Dec. 23, finally set her on fire, in consequence of which she was eventually broken up, these facts were not considered sufficient by Lord Stowell to entitle the officers and crew of the Diana to prize bounty.

The earliest kind of prize bounty consisted of a fund formed by a payment from the Crown of a sum in respect of the guns on the enemy's ships. In 1649 it was enacted by an Ordinance of the Commonwealth that for all enemies' ships of war burnt, sunk, or destroyed there was to be paid for an admiral's ship £20 per gun, for a vice-admiral's £16, and for other ships of war £10 per gun.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century this method of forming a prize bounty fund had changed, and in 1808, in the statute which is usually regarded as the basis of modern prize law legislation, it was enacted that if a ship of war or a privateer were taken from the enemy £5 was to be granted to the captors in respect of every man living on board the enemy's vessel at the beginning of the engagement. In this form prize bounty has remained to the present time. The directions on the subject are now contained in the Naval Prize Act, 1864—that the officers and crew of any ships of war which are actually present at the taking or destroying of any armed ship of the enemy shall be entitled to have distributed among them as prize bounty a sum calculated at the rate of £5 for each person on board the enemy's ship at the beginning of an engagement.

FALKLAND ISLANDS BATTLE.

Presently, no doubt, the Prize Court will be asked to fix the amount due in respect of the Falkland Islands Battle for the destruction of the Gneisenau, the Scharnhorst, the Nurnberg, and the Leipzig. Other engagements have resulted in the destruction of German ships of war, such as the Blucher in the North Sea on Jan. 24, 1915, and the Dresden off the island of Juan Fernandez in March, 1915. It is clear, however, that as the amount of bounty depends on the accurate ascertainment of the number of officers and men on the German warships which have been destroyed, there may at present be difficulties in placing a correct figure before the Prize Court.

During the long Napoleonic wars in the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries the hearing of causes in respect of prize bounty afforded picturesque and stirring descriptions incidents in the maritime warfare of the time. Disputes frequently arose as to the ships whose crews were entitled to a share of the bounty, and a narrative of the battle was necessarily told to the Court. In the case of the capture in September, 1806, of the La Glorie and three other frigates, L'Indefatigable, L'Armade, and La Minerva, the first was chased for 168 miles and the others for eighty-eight miles before they were captured. It was argued that the entire squadron of seven vessels under the command of Sir Sammuel Hood was entitled to a share of the head-money. But, with his usual clarity of exposition, Lord Stowell pointed out that head-money was "the peculiar and appropriate reward of immediate personal exertion," and as it was an established principle that "head-money belongs to the taker," only those ships of the squadron which actually assisted in the capture of the four French frigates could share in the bounty for in a chase "there may be a combination of exertion and yet a separation in contest."

"PRESENT AT THE TAKING."

It is better not to anticipate how far the principles which were established by the Prize Court in the Napoleonic wars, and which seem to cover all aspects of claims to prize bounty, will be applied at the present time. But it may turn out that when the Prize Court is asked to declare the title of the officers and crews, in other words to state the vessels which were "present at the taking," it may be found that the legal rules scarcely work with a broad equity satisfactory to the Navy. For Lord Stowell himself seemed to regard the action of the Court as necessarily very restricted under the terms of the Act of Parliament.

"As to the 'gallantry,' said Lord Stowell in the case of the Clorinde in 1814, 'displayed in the first engagement, and the lustre which the captain of the Eprotas threw around his own character by his conduct in it, there is no doubt; but the question is, whether the consummation of the act was not interrupted and defeated by intervening events. It is admitted that the Eurotas had all her masts shot away on the evening of the 25th; that the ships separated without a surrender on either side, and that the Eurotas was so crippled as to be unable to keep within gun-shot; a decisive proof of her being at that time in an unmanagable sate. It is pleaded that by noon the next day she was ready for action, and was coming up fast so as to be quite near at twenty minutes past one. But what had happened in the interval? It is proved by the French witnesses that the Dryad and another vessel of war hove in sight of the Clorinde between nine and ten, and commenced a chase and came up, and after firing some shots at her took possession between twelve and one, the Eurotas being then distant, according to her own statement, four miles. She describes herself to have been all the morning in chase, consequently not in possession; the very phrase of in chase admits the want of possession." The Eurotas and the Dryad were held to be entitled to share equally in the head money, though the Eurotas had certainly done the heavier share of the fighting, and had been the main agent in the destruction of the French ship of war.

It is desirable to point out that the Prize Bounty, which has been described above, has—as indeed should be obvious—no connection with "a system of prize bountries or cratuities" referred to in the Order in Council of Aug. 28, 1914, intended to take the place of prize money, which in former times was necessarily very unequally shared by the Navy.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

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(ANANG VILAS).

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ALLIES' PROMISE TO BELGIUM.

NO PEACE TILL LAND IS FREED.

Shortly before the denial that Germany had made any peace overtures to Belgium it was announced that Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief in France, and Lord Curzon had been sent on a special mission to King Albert.

This announcement was supplemented by an important declaration by the signatory Powers to the Protocol of London reaffirming that hostilities will not cease until the independence of Belgium is restored and the country compensated for the damage done. The announcement concerning this solemn declaration was made in Paris on Feb. 16 as follows:—

On Monday, February 14, the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia accredited to his Majesty the King of the Belgians presented themselves at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affars at Sainte-Adresse, when Prince Koudacheff, speaking in the name of his colleagues, addressed himself as follows to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"The Allied Powers, signatories of the treaties guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium, have decided to-day by a solemn pledge to renew the engagements they have assumed towards your heroic country, faithful to her international obligations.

"In consequence, we, the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia, duly authorised by our Governments, have the honour to make the following declaration:

COMPLETE RESTORATION.

"The Allied and guarantory Powers declare that when the time arrives the Belgian Government will be called upon to take part in the peace negotiations and that they will not bring hostilities to an end until Belgium is re-established in her political and economic independence and liberally compensated for the damages the country has sustained. They will lend their aid to Belgium to assure her commercial and financial revival."

Baron Beyens, the Belgian Foreign Minister, in reply, said:—

"The King's Government is deeply grateful to the Governments of the three Powers, guarantors of Belgium's independence, of which you are the representatives, for the generous initiative which they have taken in making this declaration to-day. I express to you its warm thanks. Your words will find a vibrant echo in the hearts of the Belgians, whether they are fighting at the front, whether they are suffering in the occupied country, or whether they are awaiting in exile the hour of liberation, all with equal courage.

"The renewed assurances you have just given me will confirm their unshakeable conviction that Belgium will be raised from her ruins and restored to complete political and economic independence. I am certain that I interpret their sentiments in telling you that you may have entire confidence in us as we have confidence in our loyal guarantors, for we are all resolved to struggle energetically with them until the triumph of the right, for the defence of which we sacrificed ourselves without hesitation after the unjustified violation of our beloved country."

The Italian Minister on his part announced to Baron Beyens that Italy, not being one of the Powers guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium, made it known that she had no objection to the above declaration being made by the Allies.

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LOST "SANDRINGHAMS."

STIRRING STORY OF ONE WHO GOT BACK.

One of the few survivors of the Sandringham Company of the Norfolks, who, as related by Sir Ian Hamilton in his Suvla landing despatch, charged into a wood and were not seen again, tells his story in a letter from a Malta hospital:—

In the afternoon the message came round, "Prepare to move at 4 p.m.," and the 5th knew they were in for some fighting. We moved up well for a time, but the Turkish guns opened. "Oh, what a joy ride!" Snipers got busy; still we went forward.

One's recollections are not very clear. A strong desire to run away, then such thoughts pass, and are followed by the supremer feeling—"Run away! What would the lads think?" With this one pushes forward. Suddenly my mind cleared, and I got quite cheerful as the bullets pattered around. We rushed over some burnt ground and opened a furious fire from a small ditch.

At this period the fire was awful; an enfilading fire swept along the ditch. Suddenly the feeling comes, "We have only to die once." The order was given "Fix bayonets" and amid a cloud of smoke and dust and bullets we dashed on. Not shouting Oh, no! I could not talk. My mouth was, parched and my tongue seemed to stick to the roof. The colonel was actually laughing as he shouted, "On, Norfolks, on!" He waved his stick and walked about regardless of danger. The Turks ran away shouting, "Allah! Allah!" I could only stagger along absolutely knocked. Bullets were flying around, but I got past caring. I was still ambling about in the forest amid a crashing of undergrowth. Bullets were flying in all directions. I could not have run away if the forest keeper had come!

Suddenly darkness fell. This brought me to my senses and I looked round for a few of my crush, found two, and said, "Come on, lads, let's find some of the 5th." It was pitch-dark and I had lost all idea of direction. Suddenly I heard the sound of picks and shovels, and thought our fellows were digging themselves in. As we made our way along carefully an awful jabbering struck my ears, and, peeping through the woods, we saw a large gang of Turks, digging like steam. "One shot, sonny, and we go west," I said to a man who raised his rifle.

The situation was a staggerer. Absolutely no idea of direction; did not know if I was walking to Constantinople or to our camp. The Turks were burying the dead, and, not wishing to give them another job, I eased off. After roaming in the gloaming for a good time I got clear of the wood and fell in with an officer who was trying to find some of the boys. He led us to where some more of the crowd had taken up a position commanding three Turkish wells. We drank like horses, and then turned to duty.

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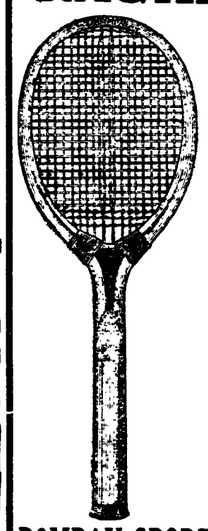

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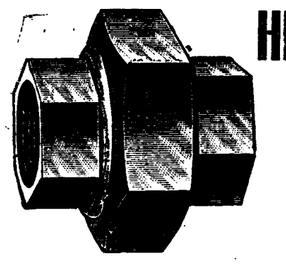

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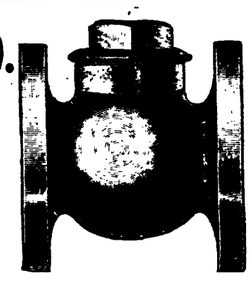

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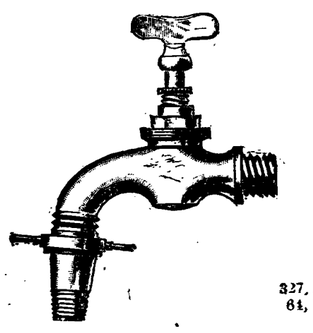

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